The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 53. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Plenty of feathers is the fall fashions.

—Huxley says he's got the "rocks" to back up his statements.—*Boston Post.*

—Sickles has gone to Ohio to do a little reaping for the Republican cause.

—The remains of General Bragg will be buried in Mobile, according to the wishes of relatives.

—The Austrian Prince Imperial is about to make an educational tour of Europe and the United States.

—The Baroness de Rothschild and daughter will go yachting in the Mediterranean after the equinoctial.

—The Norristown *Herald* is responsible for the assertion that Tilden's income tax is "a purse-onal matter."

—Gov. Tilden now thinks the indications are that if Col. Ingersoll can be kept away, he can carry his own ward.

—Centipides is one of the names given to the hundred thousand footed crowd of Centennial visitors to Philadelphia.

—When the dead bandit was being buried in Minnesota, some sympathetic idiot threw a boquet of wild flowers into the grave. It was tossed out again.

—The annual reunion of the 140th Pennsylvania Regiment will be held in Mercer, October 3. Gen. Hancock and Col. Frazier are expected to be present.

—Miss Braddon has quit novel writing and gone to acting. The new situation is a novel one to her and if she succeeds it will be more romantic than were any of her romances.

—A good idea, that. The Centennial tourist will find a policemen at each depot or ferry-landing, in Philadelphia, to tell him all about the rates of hack hire, and any other useful information.

—Wendell Phillips told the woman suffrage meeting at Faneuil Hall that seven-tenths of the husbands are frauds. He didn't say what the other three-tenths are, and nobody had the courage to ask him.

—Says Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, in his late talk with the Commissioners: "I have never made any man's heart feel bad." Oh, no; you never made any man's *heart* feel bad, but what about his *hair?*

—The New York *Herald* testifies that times are better in New York, and headlines its facts in the case as follows: "Trade Revived. Hopeful Anticipation of Business Men Generally. Stagnation Checkmated."

—If all the bronze medals awarded at the Centennial Wednesday night were laid down in a row, one touching the other, it would make a string almost a mile in length. If they were piled up one above the other, it would make a column about five hundred feet high.

····Robert Sample, who was born near Millvale, in this county, Jan. 7, 1791, died recently at his residence in Taylor township, Lawrence county. He, with his mother, was captured by the Indians when only eight years old, but a friendly squaw assisted them to escape.

—It's a wicked, tyrannical Administration, this present one, isn't it? Among the Treasury employees are the daughter of Jackson, who shot Ellsworth, the daughter of Guerrilla Mosby, and the widow of Mumford, who cut down the Stars and Stripes in New Orleans.

—They have exhumed the fossil remains of a pre-historic animal out near Glenwood but the zogomatic and occipital condyles are so incrusted with calcareous deposits that it is impossible to tell whether it is somebody that fell off the ark, or merely the relics of the last successful Democratic candidate.—*Hawkeye.*

—The Providence *Star* tells a big story about a young man of that city who, years ago, spent all his money in a vain attempt to make Russian iron, went to Russia, determined to become a life convict, learn the art, and, if possible, escape. For forty years a girl he had promised to marry had been waiting for him, and, last week, he wrote her that he was on his way back. That's a Star—tling story, and there is a vein of iron y in it too.

—The streets are full of them. The hotels bulge out with them. They jostle you on the pavement—the gents and his cane and two ladies in waterproofs. They all have an aspect of desperate enterprise. They sit on their trunks in halls and bang your head with their bundles. They come through the ferry with sweeping their umbrellas aloft like sabres. Impatience clusters around their brows and expectation sits upon their chins, speculation is in their eyes, and their noses point to Philadelphia like a needle to the pole.

····The fire at Karn's City on Wednesday night, which broke out about a quarter past nine o'clock in Bacon and McGinniss' storeroom, destroyed five business houses are as follows: Bacon & McGinness' building and contents, $3,000; Traverse & Leslie's clothing store, $1,000 on building and $1,000. on stock; Dr. Pettigrew's drug store and contents, $6,000; Mead's boarding house and billiard room tables ruined, $3,000; Bigney & Stone's meat market, $6,000. The total loss will amount to about $15,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

—The building mania raged to such an extent just before the panic that real estate owners in the Eastern States are trying in every possible way to get rid of the real estate on their hands. Life insurance companies are offering houses for the value of the mortgages they have taken, and private holders offer houses for a small cash payment, with regular installments. In almost any Massachusetts city small houses can be bought for from $100 to $500, with monthly payments far exceeding what would have been paid for their rental three years ago. Now is evidently the time to buy cheap houses.

—Philadelphia is profiting by the Exposition. Says the *Press:* "The sales of one of our great dry goods houses last week of over nearly three hundred amounted to very thousand dollars. Among the buyers were forty-odd merchants who had never hitherto purchased a penny's worth of any Philadelphia establishment. They were, without exception, men rated high by the commercial agencies as possessed of abundant capital and doing a safe business. The purchases of one of them alone at the house to which we refer aggregated twenty-old thousand dollars. This is a fact, and must be placed squarely to the credit of the Exposition."

—This little gem has just started the rounds—*apropos* of the fact that little Mary Newton, three years old, "touched off" the charge at Hell Gate:—

A "touch of a baby's finger,"
And the awful force outlept,
And crumbled the granite mountain
That the swirling seas o'erswept.

At "touch of a baby's finger,"
Many a heart of rock,
Whelmed in the bitterest waters,
Parts, as to earthquake's shock.

The ancient boulder burst
'Neath the touch of the Prophet's rod,
But the "touch of a baby's finger"
Is the force that is nearest God.

—The professional men who are especially interested in the subject of Inebriety, met yesterday in Philadelphia, and discussed the problem of intoxication. Dr. Beard read a paper, in which he defined inebriety as partly a vice and partly a disease which is often hereditary, and which recurs with regularity like neuralgic troubles. He regards the increase of inebriety as not due to the increase of intemperance—as not due to the increase of intemperance—for people are more temperate than in former years—but to the factothat the brain-working classes are growing more nervous and sensitive. The only remedy for inebriety is to keep the sufferer from alcohols. This sounds like a platitude, but it is a fact as grave as the note of the Katydid who

"Says an undisputed thing
In such a solemn way,"

—Mark Tapley still lives and is running a farm in Kansas. This is the cheerful way in which he describes the destruction of his season's work by the locusts: "I sat on a hill and watched them, and smiled as I saw some hundred tackle a cornfield, and laughed as I saw that sunflower vanish. Sixty acres of my wheat was up. Now it is down—the gullets of the locusts I have joy in saying that I have eighty acres of corn that will try their teeth somewhat. It is as hard as corn can be. I walked down to see how they were making out with it. They had the stalks all trimmed of leaves and were sawing at the corn. But I could see that it was no go. Their teeth slipped over the bright yellow surface. Our garden is perfectly cleared; beans, cabbages, tomatoes, melons, everything utterly gone. The vines to the potatoes are gone, and I am expecting a boss hopper up here at any minute to request the loan of a spade to dig my potatoes with. I shall refuse his request with scorn."

—Shearman actually got off a joke in arguing for the removal of the trial of the Moulton-Beecher case to one of the northern countries of New York. Evarts, however, had urged in behalf of Mr. Moulton that the removal of the case to New York City would involve unnecessarily heavy expenses, inasmuch as he would have to pay his lawyers and witnesses for their time spent in traveling as well as their traveling expenses. Mr. Shearman replied that he did not know that New York City counsel must be taken to the northern county. "Mr. Moulton has already availed himself of other counsel, a widow from the modern Athens, and as in Athenian times a 'grass widow' won her suit by dropping her veil, so this modern Phryne could no doubt win a verdict for Mr. Moulton by rending off his veil and showing his undoubted beauty. With an advocate like B. F. Butler, the plaintiff surely needed no counsel from New York. As to the witnesses, the main inconvenience was that some might have to travel in a sleeping car!"

FIRST EDITION.

THE OUTLOOK FOR TRADE.

Views of Leading Manufacturers, Merchants and Retailers.

The Returning Tide of Trade—Reports from the Lumber, Furniture, Hardware, Stove, Brick, Marble, and Other Branches of Business.

The New York *Herald*, in a lengthy article on the business situation, has this to say of the prospects for the future:

There can be no doubt that business, wholesale and retail, has largely improved during the last two or three weeks, and that the city, which is the financial and commercial centre of the whole country, is now on the upward grade. From the reports of representatives of the *Herald*, who were instructed yesterday to make patient, full and exhaustive inquiries among our wholesale and retail merchants, it is learned that the feeling in business circles is better now than it has been for some time past, better than at this period last year, or, indeed, for several years back. A spurt in trade seems to have set in about the first of the month, and every day marks a higher and higher level and commercial water mark. During the last two or three years, because of its central and commanding position, it has suffered severely; not as much so however as other places of lesser consequence. It is only natural now that it should be the first to feel the thrill of reviving trade and industry which is springing up all over the whole country. There are some branches of industry that are, comparatively speaking, as dull now as they were twelve months and two years ago, but all that class of trade which lies at the foundation of business shows a very marked improvement. Purely speculative interests and enterprises still suffer or are in the position they were a year since; but that class of business which deals with the necessitions of life has revived immensely. Said a leading lumber merchant to a reporter of the *Herald* yesterday: "I am doing a great deal better now than a month ago. Since the last of January last there has been a steady improvement in my business, and I believe in

The Lumber Trade

generally. To be frank with you and to tell the truth, I have had to handle a third more stock since the first of January to allow the same amount of money on my books. This is owing to the fall in prices, but I am entirely satisfied. Our sales are more than a third greater nowthan they were for the first nine months of 1875, but our profits, if there are any, are about the same."

"Where does your trade lie, among builders?"

"No, there is very little building being done. But I have a large demand for lumber for boxes and furniture work, and then for repairs. Holders of tenement property are doing a good deal of repairing now. For instance, the gentleman whom you saw with me a moment ago owns a large number of tenement houses. He has just made a large purchase of lumber. He says his floors and doors look bad, and when he tries to rent those applying complain of the appearance of things, and he cannot obtain eligible tenants. There is a good deal of work of that kind being done. I feel confident we touched bottom long ago in the lumber trade; business has certainly improved during the last twenty days, and I see no reason why it should not continue to increase from this time forward. The fact is, there is entirely too much 'growling' among business men generally. We all might be a good deal worse off than we are, and for my part I see no sense or reason in complaining as much as we do. It kills confidence and deadens enterprise, the two things that ought to be specially cultivated and strengthened in every way possible."

The Furniture Business

The cheerful tone and spirit of the gentleman above alluded to, who has a very large establishment on the river front near Broome street, seems to pervade all classes whom our representative visited. The principal partner of a large chair and house furnishing establishment on Pearl street was in the best of spirits at the present and prospective condition of trade in his line. Said he, "We have not done a better or a safer business for years, and during the last three weeks our orders have been so numerous that we are pressed to fill them. Our trade is growing so rapidly that we are compelled to put up new buildings. Our export trade to South America and the Southern States has grown very largely during the last six months; we have done a good business the past season in furnishing steamboats, and during the last two weeks our domestic trade has picked up considerably. We do very little business with the West, it having factories of its own in our line of business. We sell to the adjacent cities in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Newark, as well as to the city proper, and that trade has shown a very marked improvement lately. The lookout is very encouraging."

The head of an establishment on Fulton street, in what might be called a kindred house of business, gave an equally healthy report. "We deal," said he, "exclusively in office and library furniture, and since the beginning of the present month there has been a large and steady increase in our business. We are doing better than we did at this time last year. Prices are lower, but there is a greater demand for goods. The demand for office desks and furniture is better than it has been for some time, which, in our opinion, is a healthy sign of the return of trade and of the general prosperity. Hitherto the rule has been to give up offices rather than to open new ones, and the furnishing of libraries has been almost at a standstill. We have a good Southern trade and it is growing every day. During the past month it has improved in a marked degree and also our Western trade."

Paints, Oils and Colors.

The manager of a manufacturing color house, white lead, varnishes and artists' materials, down town, said: "We look forward to a very good business in the near future. We have bought this large property which we occupy here, invested a good deal of money in our business, and we are entirely confident that we shall do a large trade. During the past thirty days we have had quite a revival in trade, and expect henceforth an increase rather than a diminution of orders. A large number of calico mills have reopened, and caused a revival of trade in that section. The Western trade has always been very fair. Our city and domestic trade has shot up within the last month, and it is said improving. Stocks generally through the country are very low, and parties buy now for actual consumption. Prices in our line are now as far as they can well get, lower than they have been for years. The main staple, linseed oil, has not ruled so low since before the war. Its price now in currency is lower than the gold price at that time. Business is better than a year ago; trade shows a most decided improvement. The Centennial visitors visit New York on their way home and the most of them buy goods of some description or other; but the increase in that way is very slight compared with the purchase and orders that come in the natural and regular order. We have got down to bed rock at last and are doing business on the basis upon which it should be done; not laying up stocks or manufacturing for a rise, but for actual consumption."

Turning from these to some of

The Lighter Branches of Business,

an equally healthy condition of affairs was found to exist. At a large establishment devoted to the importation and manufacture of fishing tackle of all descriptions, employing a large force of workingmen, the principal partner gave a most encouraging outlook. "Our season," he said, "is raging over, but we are making extensive preparations for the first of the year, when our business will begin again. The season just closed has been a very good one, much better than we expected, and we have no apprehensions whatever of the future. This year our trade has been very heavy. We supply the Southern and Western markets, and not only is the volume of business increasing, but the demand for a higher and better class of goods is general. In former years the West was content with the poorest class of goods; now it will have only the very best and finest. Rods and lines and hooks must be of the very best quality or the West will not touch them. We look upon this as an excellent sign, not only of business, but of the great and growing interest which our people are taking in sporting matters."

The toy houses and depots for the sale of gaming implements of all descriptions show a healthy increase. The season for the outdoor amusements has passed, but extensive preparations are being made for winter sports and pastimes. The toy establishments anticipate a large trade this fall and are now making the most extensive preparations for the expected rush toward the end of November and the beginning and middle of December. The importations will be heavy and the volume of business in this line, which reaches enormous proportions, will be larger than it has been for several years past.

The retail hardware trade shares in the general improvement, but not, according to the information that has been gathered, to a very great extent. The demand this season is and has been better than for some time past, but there is, those engaged in it say, room for a great improvement still. Prices are as low as they were before the war. The Southern trade is growing rapidly and the domestic trade is a good deal better than it has been. There is a vast amount of capital embarked in

The Stove Business,

and those interested in it see a splendid prospect ahead as the cool weather begins to set in. In a conversation with the representative of one of our largest companies he said, substantially: "The stove business has been down for two or three years. This spring it has been very slow; prices are lower than for a good many years. Until within a month we have done very little business, but during the last twenty or thirty days trade has picked up a good deal, and now we are having a regular rush. Customers throughout the country keep their stocks very low, and are selling closer to the wind now than ever before. This, so far as I can learn, is true of all kinds of business, and is an excellent sign of the times. We have all stopped manufacturing and laying up stocks for speculation, and it is a good thing that we have. We can always tell where we stand and know just what we are doing and what we are not. Business of all descriptions has been running riot, but it has been brought within a proper limit at last, and it is to be hoped it will be kept there. We have been doing a steady manufacturing business for months back, and with three or four weeks of the regular October trade we can clear out our entire stock."

The Brickmen,

as they are called, are not very enthusiastic, but they are full of hopes and confidence. "I am glad to see," said a leading member of the trade yesterday, "that nearly every other branch of business is going ahead. I read the *Herald* and I know that what it says on this subject is true. My own observation confirms it. I wish I could say as much for the brick business; but I cannot." The gentleman referred to then entered into a sound, economic dissertation upon the situation, so far as he was concerned. Said he: "The lumber and other business will go ahead before the brick business, which has a direct relation to real estate, which in turn draws an exact ratio to the surplus savings and capital of the people. Savings nearly always go into real estate, but now there is very little and the building interest is prostrate. We shall be among the last to feel the revival of business, but for us I regard it as the best sign possible that other business is going ahead. We should be the last to feel the revival, but it is certain to come."

The Marble Interest.

Down on and by Water street there are several large marble works. Dropping into one of the largest of them a representative of the *Herald* found an exceedingly intelligent gentleman, who gave us the following view of his particular branch of trade: "We are doing very well, indeed," said he, "in our line, and I can report a marked and great improvement during the last month or six weeks. We are very much in the way of houses now, but our orders for furniture work are very large and are steadily increasing. The fine marble work is the last thing that goes into a house. Work has been resumed on a large number of buildings, but they have hardly come to our point yet. The first thing is to get the floors down and the roof on and then come the mantles and the inside decoration. Trade all over the country is improving, and the increase. We deal in foreign marbles principally, and the demand is on the increase. With the South we have little or no business, but with the West and the New England States we do a large trade. Notwithstanding the dull times the churches have kept up steadily in the marble and statue line and show signs of improvement lately. Costly statues are now imported, which would show that there is a demand for them."

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The International Rifle Match.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—In the shooting at Benning's Station to-day the Irish team scored 486 out of a possible 600, the Scotch 296 out of a possible 375, the Australian 117 out of a possible 150, and the American 483 out of a possible 525. Team average: Irish, 60¾; Scotch, 59 1-5; Australian, 58½; and American, 54 5-7. Milner leads the Irish team in the two days' shooting, having scored 49 at 800 yards and 47 at 900 yards. Ross scored 46 at 800 yards, 39 at 800 yards and 65 at 900 yards, and Slade the Australians with 45 at 800 and 58 at 900 yards. The shooting will conclude on Saturday with firing at 1,000 yards range, after which the prizes of the possible 525. Team having the highest scores in the three days' firing of each of the foreign teams will be awarded.

Inter-State Rifle Match

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—The entries for the Inter-State rifle match, to take place on October 12th, under the auspices of the Crescent City Rifle Club, closed to-day. The following clubs will participate: Rhode Island Amateur Rifle Club, of Providence; Amateur Rifle Club, of Rochester, N. Y.; Dearborn Rifle Club, of Chicago; Burlington Rifle Club, of Burlington, Vt.; Connecticut Rifle Association, of North Manchester, Conn.; Ogdensburg Rifle Club, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Leather Stocking Rifle Association, of Goshen, N. Y.; Milwaukee Rifle Club, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Worcester Sportsmen's Club, of Worcester, Mass; Amateur Rifle Club, of New York city.

Possible additional entries—Massachusetts Rifle Association, of Boston, Mass., and Saratoga Rifle Club, of Saratoga, N. Y.

The Turf.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Continental race for stallions of all ages that have never beaten 2:24, purse of $2,500. $1,200 to the first, $650 to the second, $400 to the third, and $250 to the fourth, mile heats, in harness. Thorndale, 1, 1, 1; Nil Desperandum, 2, 2, 2; Robert Fulton, 3, 3, 3. Time 2:30½, 2:31¼, and 2:32¼.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Fleetwood races—Goldsmith Maid, 1, 1, 1; Judge Fullerton, 2, 2, 2. Time 2:21¾, 2:21¾, and 2:21¾.

DAYTON, OHIO, September 28. — Ten thousand persons were assembled to-day at the Southern Ohio fair grounds. The weather was threatening and a slight rain fell. The 2:30 race, for a purse of $400, was won by Geo. Judd, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Tae 2:26, for a purse of $800, displayed good speed, and was won by Clifton Boy. The second heat was made in 2:24, beating his record by two seconds. The running races were unfinished.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, September 28. — Bostons, 10; Cincinnatis, 7.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DAY.

A Grand Illumination of the Centennial Grounds Last Evening—The Attendance Very Large.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—In the evening there was a grand illumination of the Centennial grounds by means of magnesium lights and colored fires, and a grand display of fireworks on George's Hill, an eminence northwest of the Exhibition.

The fifty cent admissions to-day were 217,678; twenty-five cent admissions (children), 33,785; to the live stock show, 5,823; total cash admissions, 257,286.

THE CANONSBURG FAIR.

Closed Yesterday with Over 6,000 People in Attendance.

CANONSBURG, PA., September 28.—The fair closed this evening. Over six thousand persons were on the grounds to-day. The display in the various departments greatly exceeded that of previous years. The trials of speed on the beautiful third-mile course were intensely interesting, and held the immense crowd to a late hour. The track was heavy. The best time was 2:30. The order was highly commendable, and nearly all sought their homes uttering praises.

Rescued from a Watery Grave.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The steamship England arrived this morning with the passengers of the disabled schooner St. Germain, now at St. Johns. The England reports that on September 19, latitude 48, 24 N., longitude 37. 53 W., she sighted a schooner in distress, and bore up for her. She proved to be the schooner Middlesex, laden with deals from Quebec for Leith, water logged, and the crew completely exhausted. The captain and crew, nine in number, wished to abandon her. We took them off and brought them to this port.

The Book Trade Fair.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The announcement that the fair of the American Book Trade Association would close to-day had the effect to increase the attendance at the salesrooms of Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall. The number of Western and Southern buyers is unprecedented. If the sales this morning may be taken as an indication, the sales for to-day will aggregate more than the combined sales of the last three days. The auction sale to-morrow will embrace an important clearance of books.

Sale of Lackawanna Coal.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company sold at noon to day one hundred thousand tons of Lackawanna coal, delivered at Rondout or this city. There was a large attendance and the bidding spirited. Prices show a decided advance on the previous auction liberal advance on the previous auction sale. They are: Steamer 5,000 tons, $3.17½a3.25; egg, as 15, grate, 30,000 tons, $3.17½a3.25; egg, 20,000 tons, $3.27½a3.30; stove, 45,000 tons, $4.00a4.15.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in Turkey.

Gen. Tchernayeff Invited to Resign.

Lord Derby on Religious Intolerance in Spain.

TURKEY.

Montenegrins Want More Territory.

LONDON, September 29.—A special from Cattoro says the report comes from authentic sources that the Montenegrins are unwilling to conclude peace without extensive concessions of territory by Turkey.

Tchernayeff Invited to Resign.

A Vienna telegram states that the Russian Consul at Belgrade, has intimated to Tchernayeff that his resignation would prevent complications, and it is reported Tchernayeff has refused to resign.

A dispatch from Livadia says the Russian Minister of War is in Caucasus, inspecting the fortifications finished and in process of construction. He is also investigating the truth of the complaints made against the Turks of violating the frontier.

A telegram from Belgrade says Colonel Nicholics, Minister of War, has returned from the army. He and Gen. Tchernayeff were unable to agree.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte will reply to the proposal of the powers on Sunday.

The Situation in Servia.

LONDON, September 29.—A correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs: There has been no change here to-day, although the excitement is not as great as it was. It is believed by the Russians that the conditions of peace proposed by the powers will be rejected by the Porte. If they are, continuance of the war is certain. It would be madness for Turkey to reject the advice tendered her. The Russians and Servians are hardy races, and can endure a winter campaign well, but the Turks cannot.

The Servian Government will maintain silence on the question of making Prince Milan king, but advocates of Servian royalty, who are the vast majority, declare the proclamation must be made with all due solemnity in Belgrade. In such case some Consuls would probably be instructed by their Governments to retire from Belgrade.

The Czar's Emissary.

A Vienna correspondent, commenting on Gen. Ignaiff's mission to Vienna, says this is the same envoy the Czar sent last autumn on a mission to Belgrade to dissuade the Servians from going to war. Although the duty was unpalatable, the General then conducted his mission so well that he became the most popular person in Belgrade. If, therefore, the Czar feels prompted to act directly in the affairs of Servia, and thus place himself in a position antagonistic to the interests of Austria, his present envoy is the proper person to communicate his views to the Austrian Emperor, between whom and the Czar strong personal sympathy exists. This personal communication has political importance irrespective of the contents of the letter of which the envoy is bearer.

The Peace Conditions.

The news from Constantinople is satisfactory. The Porte is inclined to accept the peace conditions, but seeks a form more compatible with its dignity. Only a prompt acceptance of the conditions as they stand can prevent further complications. The position assumes very serious aspects, and the Porte has been made fully aware of the fact.

A Berlin dispatch says the Czar is described as averse to war, but he has permitted warlike addresses. Austria has left no doubt of its position. The attempt to establish a panty Slavonic policy and a Slavonic press in and out of Austria reminds the Vienna Government that Russia is ready for war.

In recent encounters the Servians have displayed much royal virginia. The army of the Timok has also proclaimed Milan king.

The Russian General Novossloff has assumed command of the army of the Iber.

A dispatch from Belgrade says a great battle is imminent.

Gen. Tchernayeff has been requested to come to Belgrade by the Russian Consul, and has refused, because he intended to make an attack on the Turkish lines.

A special from Belgrade reports that England has expressed officially to Servia her surprise at the course adopted in the place of the fact that Servia first declared England's good offices. It is represented that the Russian party do not object to a long armistice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Watching the Fenians.

LONDON, September 28.—The sentinels at Chatham Prison have been strengthened to prevent any surprise. The Fenian convicts are carefully watched, and are not allowed to mix with other prisoners. Their actual place of confinement is known only to a few wardens.

The War on Protestants in Spain.

LONDON, September 28.—A deputation representing the Protestant missionary and Bible societies had an interview with Lord Derby to-day in relation to the intolerant regulations of the Spanish Government. Earl Derby, after pointing out the difficulties in which the Spanish Government is placed by the strength of the clerical party, and the vagueness of the wording of the article of the constitution relative to religious tolerance, said: Nothing in the articles, however, justifies the closing of Protestant schools, which the British Government will so interpret it. Probably many cases of hardship are due to the over-zeal of subordinate officials. In dealing with regard to the acts of intolerance, which are clearly not sanctioned by the toleration clause of the constitution, that when the Cortes has formally proclaimed freedom of worship, subject to certain limitations, there can be no question that we have a right to interfere if their promise is violated, but a more difficult case is when the question at issue is the proper construction of the law. I personally have no doubt that it is an exceedingly forced and strained construction of the law to prohibit as an external manifestation singing in a church or worshiping with the door open so passers-by may look in. I think we have a right to claim that the law should not be construed unfavorably to the rights of foreigners in Spain, because they undoubtedly have been encouraged to settle there upon the understanding that they should be free from this kind of annoyance. I suggest that where those affected think it worth while to remonstrate they should send me their complaint, and an inquiry shall be made.

SPAIN.

The Fueros.

BILBOA, September 28.—The local Juntas have been constituted and have commenced their labors. Leading men in the province counsel calm deliberation and an absolutely unyielding attitude upon the question of the Fueros.

Carlist Sentenced to Death.

One of the prisoners recently arrested near San Sebastian for participating in the Carlist war, has been sentenced to death by a military tribunal on criminal charges.

Good-bye Tweed.

VIGO, September 28.—The departure of the United States frigate Franklin was delayed on account of the death of a sailor injured in a recent gale. The Franklin sailed at noon to-day with Tweed on board. Hunt, with Sands, sailed to-day for Southampton.

GERMANY.

Ex-King George's Property.

LONDON, September 28.—The Hanovarian Provincial Diet has unanimously adopted a resolution requesting Prussia to remove the sequestration placed on the property of Ex-King George.

Death of a Sculptor.

Ernest Bandel, a German sculpter, died at Donanwegth, Bavaria, to-day.

FRANCE.

Don Carlos.

PARIS, September 28.—It is stated that Don Carlos has informed the French Government he would not re-enter Spain at the cost of another civil war, and will quit Paris for Belgium or Switzerland in a few weeks.

Statue of Wm. H. Seward.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The bronze statue of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State during the administrations of President Lincoln and Johnson, recently placed in Madison Square, was unveiled and presented to the city yesterday afternoon. The oration was delivered by Wm. M. Evarts. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, made the address of presentation in behalf of the contributors to the fund for the statue, and Mayor Wickham accepted the gift for the city. There was a large number of people in attendance, and much interest was manifested.

The Presidential Party.

ELMIRA, September 28.—President and Mrs. Grant passed through here this noon on the Northern Central Railway, on the way from Ithaca, where they have been visiting their son, a student at Cornell University, to Pittsburgh. There was a public reception at the Rathbun House, and the Presidential party were entertained at the residence of Judge H. Boardman Smith. They remained in Elmira two hours.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Shreveport Establishes a Quarantine Against Steamers from New Orleans.

SHREVEPOR september 28.—At a meeting of business men and physicians held to-night, it was decided to quarantine the river against New Orleans. Shreveport is exceptionally healthy, and the people wish to keep it so. The following telegrams passed in reference to the Shreveport quarantine:

NEW ORLEANS, September 28, 1876.

To the President of the Board of Health, Shreveport:

Our Board of Health report the fever diminishing, and no new cases since the 25th. We have a steamer down, loaded to go this evening. Can we send her? Can you send doctors down the river to examine the boats and pass them up if right? We pay expenses.

JAS. A. AIKEN,
Red River Transportation Company.

SHREVEPORT, September 28, 1876.

James A. Aiken, New Orleans:

The Board of Health has established a quarantine against New Orleans. I have used every effort to get permission for the steamer to come, but have failed.

(Signed) J. H. JORDAN.

The Deaths in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 28.—The interments to-day were seventeen, of which thirteen were from yellow fever. Charles F. Fowler, managing agent of the Savannah theatre, died to-day.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Rumored Resignation of Attorney General Taft.

A rumor was in circulation last night that Attorney General Taft had resigned, or was about to resign. This cannot be officially denied, as neither the President nor Judge Taft are in Washington, but there are reasonable grounds for asserting the report has no foundation.

Crooked Whiskyites Admitted to Bail.

CHICAGO, September 28.—John Corcoran and J. McGrath, for whose arrest in connection with the Arnsble crooked whisky case warrants were issued yesterday, gave themselves up to-day, and were admitted to bail in $3,500 each.

Fast Mails.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—The special postal railway commission will arrive here to-morrow morning, and hold a session at the Grand Hotel in this city on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Convention of Pork Packers.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 28.—The National Association of Pork Packers and Curers will meet here in annual convention on October 4th. In expectation of a large crowd, preparations are making for a grand banquet.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Arrived—The steamship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

ALLEGHENY AWAKE.

Meeting in the First Ward—Messrs Frew, Negraw and McCormick Address the Meeting.

One of the finest demonstrations of the present campaign was the Republican mass meeting at Knaps battery armory, First ward, Allegheny, last evening. Long before the hour announced for the gathering the people were flocking together from all parts of the city, and when the time for organization arrived not less than a thousand persons had congregated in the large space in front of the armory. The music of a brass band meanwhile filled the air with melody, while the gleam of torches on the speakers' stand served to light up the scene sufficiently to enable one to take in the multitude and form an idea of its vast dimensions. For some time after from whose family he received kindly attention and all the assistance that it was in their power to render.

···Fred Wachter, the boy who was run over by a Rebecca street car in Allegheny, Wednesday evening, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE yesterday, died from the injuries received about three o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonorating the driver and the railroad company from all blame. Geo. Wachter, the father of the deceased has made information before Alderman D. I. Smith, charging Martin H. Robinson, the driver, with assault and battery. The accused was arrested and entered bail in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing.

1876.

THE CAMPAIGN GAZETTE

FOR 35 CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

OF THE

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette

Will be sent till Nov. 5th to any address for the small sum of 35 cents, postage pre-paid. In Clubs of ten or more for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The CAMPAIGN GAZETTE will continue to be one of the most earnest advocates of the Republican party, its principles and candidates issued during the coming political battle. It will be just the paper to send to Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers. The GAZETTE is well-known as the OLD RELIABLE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER of Pennsylvania, and Republicans should see to it that

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

Is largely circulated among the masses.

Special terms given to Republican Executive Committees in surrounding counties.

ADDRESS,

THE GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREVITIES.

····The re-paving of Diamond square has been completed.

····The United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh meets at Washington, Pa., on the 10th of next month.

····The lumber traffic on the Allegheny river is not by any means as large this year as it has been in previous years.

····On Wednesday night some person stole about $26 worth of liquor from Thos. B. Jones' saloon on Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny.

····A young South Side sportsman fired at a bird on the river yesterday with an old musket. The bird wasn't hurt but he was "kicked" into the river and lost the gun.

····Wm. Bonliger, an oil operator of Petrolia, has bought the farm of Richard Tunnison, near Greenville, in Mercer county. He paid $18,000 for it and expects to strike oil there.

·····The body of an unknown man was found early Wednesday morning floating in the Ohio river, at Baden. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

····"Pennsylvania Day" wasn't particularly noticeable in this city yesterday, as a holiday. The banks and the Prothonotary's office were closed, but all other business jogged along as usual.

····It now transpires that the man Berry or Berris, who was robbed and beaten at Beaver on Monday, is not dead, as was reported. The rumor that his assailant was captured also proves incorrect.

····The work of strengthening the three wooden spans of the Pan Handle bridge over the Monongahela by a patent truss is now going on. It will be several weeks before the whole job is completed.

····A man was out in the Monongahela river yesterday moring catching drift wood, when his skiff was struck by a heavy log, and upset, and he was thrown out. He caught and held on to the log until assistance came.

····On Thursday night some persons tore down part of Mathias Gans' fence, in Reserve township, and stole a large quantity of his grapes. They cut the vines off near the ground and carried them away with the grapes on.

····About ten o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the dwelling of Constable Martin Shafer, at City View, Reserve township, exploded and set fire to the house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

····The City Engineer and the Street Committee have accepted from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the Ellsworth avenue, Hiland avenue and Shady Lane bridges. The Penn avenue bridge was rejected, as not being built in conformity with the grading of the avenue. A subcommittee has been appointed to examine into the matter.

····Mary Munper yesterday made an information before Justice Becker, of Reserve township, charging Barbara, Lina and Fritz Oppeman with having cruelly beaten one of her pigs. The parties were all brought to the 'Squire's office where a quarrel ensued. The Justice thereupon fined several of them $5 and costs for disorderly conduct and postponed the hearing on the charge of cruelty to animals until this morning.

····A slight fire on the roof of the Keystone Iron Works on Second avenue, caused an alarm from box 57, between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon. In responding to the alarm, John White, the driver of the Relief engine was thrown from his seat, and the horses ran off. Manus Donohoe, a lineman, was also thrown off, but neither was seriously injured. The horses after colliding with an Ormsby line street car, without much damage, were caught and stopped.

····Prof. Gilbert had a rather windy balloon ascension yesterday evening from the Exposition grounds. In ascending he encountered a peculiar atmospheric phenomenon, the ballon swinging in one direction and the basket in another. He consequently landed himself upon the fact that he had no passenger with him. After traveling about eight miles in fourteen minutes, the air current being unusually swift, he landed on the farm of Harrison Wible, in Shaler township, four miles from home.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

SUCCESSOR TO

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market and 4th Avenue.

NEW GOODS,

ALL GRADES OF GOODS,

BEST VALUE.

We desire to call attention to

Colored Dress Silks

All shades at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

CHECK SILKS,

From 87½c to $1.25.

Black Dress Silks,

In reliable makes and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

NEW CHINTZES,

At 12½c per yard.

New Prints, Muslins, Linens and Sheetings

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Samples sent on application.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

Cor. Market St. and 4th Avenue.

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FOR THE

PATENTED

COAST Range

CALIFORNIA

Flour

Having been nearly double those of any previous month, we would ask the trade to order ahead of immediate wants to secure the Flour when required. Its quality commends it, hence the largely increased demand.

PEABODY, HUGUS & CO., 329 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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—OF—

SUITS AND CLOAKS!

—AT—

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

F. H. EATON & CO.

Are now prepared to show the largest line of Ladies and Children's Suits and Cloaks ever opened in this city, which prices in accordance with the wants of the times.

During the period of extreme depression in prices of woolen goods in New York they made contracts for several hundred Rough Cloth Coats, which they now offer at as low prices as will sell it possible to buy the same goods elsewhere in the United States.

Our lines of Suits were never so extensive and invitting, and comprise all the favorite shades and fabrics, made in the latest styles.

In Basket, Beaver and Chinchilla Cloths we have all the new styles of Jackets, in size to suit children from 2 years to the larg

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

TILDEN'S followers extract but little comfort from that coffee contract.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY, at the Centennial was worthy the Keystone State. The attendance was the largest of any day yet.

THE grand rally at Tippecanoe—that place so rich in historic memories—seems to have settled the case in Northern Indiana.

AS THE Democracy object to "S. S.," Solid South, affixed to their name, let us give them a change. How would "Solid Secesh" do?

THE South is impoverished by Northern oppression, say the Democratic editors. They do not read the returns from Southern harvests.

WHY is this thus? Was it because the judges of Centennial fluids looked so long upon the wine when it was red, that they were not ready to report in time?

IT would have been impossible to please everybody, and the judges of the awards at the Centennial Exposition will doubtless be soundly berated by unsuccessful parties. They seem, however, to have worked with an honest desire to render justice to all.

THAT decision of the United States District Court of Rhode Island to the effect that an assessment by assessors of an income tax is insufficient, must be "mighty interesting reading" for Sammy, implying as it does that he may be compelled to pay what he has withheld. After all, honesty would have been the best policy for Sammy.

THE people of Allegheny county are not blinded to the real questions at issue. A candidate may endeavor to soothe them with honeyed professions of fealty to their interests, but the real question is, will a Democrat, if sent to Congress from this section, when the time comes for action, dare to vote against his party's dictation? The records say no; and that's why Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN are not acceptable.

IT is frequently claimed that the restoration of the Democratic party to power would "pacify" the South, because it would restore to the "people" of the Southern States the "management of their own affairs." This peculiar way of "managing their own affairs" is to bring the shot gun to bear upon all who think differently from them, and that's the kind of management which humanity revolts at, and every true freeman in the land will vote against next November.

CONSISTENCY is a jewel which does not seem to be possessed by the greenback party. Their convention passed a series of strangely contradictory resolutions, on Tuesday. In one breath they demand that investments in savings banks be carefully protected, and in the next breath they imperil those investments by demanding the taxation of the federal bonds, which are largely held by savings banks and which would be reduced in value by such a measure. Now what do the greenbackers want anyhow?

THE South wants to manage its own affairs, and it proposes to do this according to the following programme as published in the Charleston *News*, and endorsed by that journal as the "keynote of political redemption."

1. *Resolved*, That we will not rent land to any Radical leader, or any member of his family, or furnish a home, or give employment to any such leader or any member of his family.

2. That we will not furnish any such leader, or any member of his family, any supplies such as provisions, farm implements, stock, &c., except so far as contracts for the present year are concerned.

3. That we will not purchase anything any Radical leader, or any of his family may offer for sale, or sell any such leader, or any member of his family, anything whatever.

THE Book Fair in New York, which has been in progress for several days, indicates that the people are rather economizing in that direction. There are a great many dealers present, and the sales have been quite general, but light—each dealer buying apparently only such books as are in immediate demand. Books are looked upon, perhaps, by the great mass of people as not absolutely a necessity, however desirable they may be as a luxury; hence they do not buy largely when money is not abundant. Perhaps, however, the trade would be more brisk if the prices were lower, for relatively good books are more costly than any other article of merchandise. Book-lovers are not willing to pay war prices for books, no matter how strong is their desire to keep even with the current literature of the day.

THE New York *Post* in referring to the decision of Judge CLIFFORD to the effect that a Union colonel was liable for a quantity of sugar taken by members of his regiment from a plantation in Louisiana during the war of the rebellion, very pertinently says: "Has not this decision an important bearing upon the Southern claims which are now before Congress for property destroyed in the Rebellion? We print to-day the items which go to make up one of these claims. It may fairly be taken as a sample of its class. In view of the unanimity with which the late Confederate leaders are supporting the Democratic party, it is a pertinent question to be put to every Democratic candidate for Congress, What do you propose to do about these claims?" Suppose that interesting conundrum was put to HOPKINS and COCHRAN, how would they answer it? They have the floor.

IT is pretty definitely understood that suit will be brought against TILDEN for deficient income returns. A case involving the principles in question regarding Mr. TILDEN'S income business has been under consideration by the United States Circuit Court at Providence, R. I. Mr. ROWLAND G. HAZZARD, having neglected to return his income, was assessed and paid the 50 per cent. penalty prescribed by the law. An action was subsequently brought to recover additional tax from him. He demurred to the declaration, setting out the payment of the penalty described, and holding that this was a bar to the proceeding. The court overruled the demurrer, which means that Mr. HAZZARD must pay the full per cent. on his actual income, whatever it may be shown to be. This is a decision that, applied to Mr. TILDEN'S case, will compel him to make full restitution to the Government he defrauded, and will probably put into the Treasury between $50,000 and $100,000 in his case alone. We shall see pretty soon whether the charge against him is simply a campaign lie.

WE HEAR much talk just now of sickness among visitors to the Centennial Exhibition. Much of this doubtless is exaggerated, but it is not to be wondered at that there should be some illness, chiefly growing out of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case. The gathering of thousands of persons, many of whom have endured the fatigue of long journeys by day and night, who have to submit to a radical change of air and diet, and who, under the excitement of the trip, go through a course of sight-seeing which is far beyond their strength, is of itself sufficient to cause disease. Then too, there is more or less relaxation of regular habits by the visitors and imprudent and exhaustive haste in endeavoring to "take it all in." Those who are disposed to be a little moderate, however, may avoid unpleasant consequences. All visitors should make their trip with the least possible haste. Night travel should be avoided as much as possible, for no one, unless thoroughly accustomed to the situation, can get thorough rest in a car or boat. At the Exhibition no one should try to see everything in a short time, and when the day's work is over it should not be supplemented by a late evening of sight-seeing in the streets or places of public amusement. Obedience to such directions, in connection with a due regard to eating and drinking (and extra caution is necessary about the use of Philadelphia water), will reduce the chances of illness to the lowest point.

THE *Post* was rabid yesterday, but as its spasms recur with tolerable regularity, we do not wonder. The defense of Mr. HOPKINS is of the tremulous order. The Chamber of Commerce undoubtedly patted Mr. HOPKINS on the back at the beginning of the discrimination contest, and the GAZETTE did the same. That was all right. We wished to show him that if he would accomplish something, we would appreciate and commend. But neither the Chamber, nor Mr. HOPKINS' best friends approved of all the details of his bill. They did approve of this general action and spirit, and hoped that out of it would come beneficial results. We did as much. But will the *Post* or Mr. HOPKINS, or any one else, show that such results followed, or are likely to from the present, or any Democratic Congress? This is the pith of the question. Admit that all his measures and views were right, which we do not do, and accept his motives and aims as entirely proper, which we qualifiedly do, and of what benefit is it all, if he accomplishes nothing? If a person employ another to do a given work, and that person utterly fails to accomplish it, however sincerely he may have desired to do it, would not that person be likely to be discharged, and another employed who could do what is wanted? Why did not Mr. HOPKINS call his bill out of Committee, or demand in open Congress that it should be reported? Why did he allow himself to be stifled and suppressed? And does not his utter failure to accomplish anything prove that he cannot do it? This is the question. We have no personal unkindness for Mr. HOPKINS, but what we state refers simply to his public record; add to it that on political issues he stands, naturally enough, with his party. Do the Republicans of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional Districts wish to add to the strength of that party in Congress?

A STRONG POINT.

Senator BLAINE is offering some very effective facts, in his speeches in Ohio. It has been the policy of the Democratic press to deny that their Southern allies will insist on the collection of rebel war claims, offering as a reason for this statement that one of the Constitutional amendments provides against the collection of such claims. Therefore, it affirms, none of those claims will be allowed. As against this plea, Mr. BLAINE puts in the reply that there is no amendment to the Constitution that prevents Congress ordering the payment of those claims, and that the House during its recent session, acted on this idea. They had before them nearly two hundred bills for rebel war claims, aggregating in amount, about $700,000,000. Under the rule prevailing while the Republicans were in power in the House, parties making such claims were required to first establish their loyalty, and then prove the correctness of their claims. The Democratic House Committee on Claims, repealed this rule, allowing rebels to present claims, and also provided to have them passed on the oath of the claimant and one other person. Thus a rebel, without any supporting evidence but that of one additional person, can offer and have passed claims against the United States Government. This is what the Democracy did with the pressure of an oncoming Presidential election against them. What will they not do with that pressure taken off? Among the claims in the above list is one of $70,000,000 for cotton taxes paid the Government during the war.

But rebel audacity does not stop at this. They have established a precedent, which shows that were they possessed of power, in the nation, they would carry this principle to a fearful extent. One week ago, Judge CLIFFORD, a Democrat of the worst school, decided, in the United States Circuit Court, of Portland, Maine, that a judgment, obtained in Louisiana, against NEAL DOW, whose regiment seized, during the war, some sugar for hospital purposes, should be affirmed, and execution issued against Dow for recovery of its value. When the sugar was seized the man was offered a receipt if he would show his loyalty. This he declined to do, and sued in a Louisiana court, and secured a verdict for $1,750. This judgment Judge CLIFFORD, a Democrat, has affirmed. The lesson of this is, just as TILDEN has steadily claimed, that the Democratic party regards every soldier that marched through the South a trespasser liable to be proceeded against for damages. Or, as Mr. BLAINE puts it, the owner of the field of Appomattax, where GRANT received the surrender of LEE, might sue for damages for the occupancy of his ground. Monstrous as such things seem, they constitute, undeniably, the position of the Democracy today. We are asked to forget the war—but do the Democracy forget it? They are full of it. All that can possibly be made by such remembrances they are greedy to make. Where the war is useful to them, no forgetfulness is practiced; but where it is not to their advantage to remember they are entirely united to have its memories blotted out. The treachery of the beginning of the rebellion, its broken oaths, its treason, the horrors of Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville, the fiendish and persistent cruelties, all are to be forgotten. But every barrel of sugar, or bale of cotton, or anything possessed by a rebel, on which a claim against the Government can be established, fairly or by fraud, is to be urged and paid, if the Democrats gain power. This is undeniable.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

We have often referred to the demands upon the Government, from the ex-rebel element, for compensation, in one form or other, as constituting one of the practical dangers attending the election of TILDEN, were that at all probable. There are cases frequently developed that illustrate the wonderful rapacity of the rebels. One case which has had a hearing before the Southern Claims Commission is that of MARIE P. EVANS. She is the daughter of JOHN PERKINS, who when the war began, owned, according to her statement, a sugar plantation of 2,500 acres near Baton Rouge, on which were 700 slaves. The claim sets forth that the family, although intensely loyal, lost 825 hogsheads of sugar, 294 hogsheads of molasses, 26,000 bushels of corn, an immense number of mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and 20 miles of rail fence, all destroyed or carried off by Union troops. Much space is given in the claim to the description of the loyalty of both father and daughter, but those beautiful descriptions are not supplemented by suitable facts. On the contrary, some curious evidence came out, which did not operate so favorably on the good fortunes of the lady. "It was proven that instead of being wealthy in 1861, PERKINS was virtually a bankrupt, and that if the wolf was not at his door, the Sheriff hung round it with refreshing persistency. It was shown that before the arrival of the Union army he sent his slaves off into Texas and sold them at the auction block to keep his Union friends from taking them. It was shown that he also disposed of all his other available property, and that when his friends from the North, under command of his friend, General BANKS, arrived, he did not stop to receive them, but voluntarily retired before them into Texas, and thence went to Europe. It was also established by competent testimony that he was a good Rebel. After he went to Europe, Mrs. EVANS lived in New Orleans, and was known as an intense Southern sympathizer, like the rest of the family, and was proven to have been disloyal by a cloud of witnesses."

The Commission, after patiently examining the statements and evidence, conclude that the molasses and sugar were the mere remnants of the season's stock, that the corn was *nil*, and that the hogs were not worth speaking of; while the mules transported Dr. PERKINS' family into Texas, when the Federal troops came around. In brief, the Commission believes that the whole affair amounted to less than one thousand dollars. Yet this is a fair sample of Southern claims. We ask if the elasticity of conscience involved in presenting this claim would leave room for doubt that if one or two affidavits would secure it, there would be any trouble over it? Yet these are the precise conditions attached by the Democratic House, to the passing of those claims. Even the beautiful description of patriarchal loyalty is not required. And millions upon millions of such claims are ready to be brought forward. The rebels in Missouri already have $8,000,000 of such claims developed, and they have only begun to exercise their ingenuity on that subject. The election of HENDRICKS and TILDEN will only serve to whet their appetites, and open the way for a full display of their capacity for false swearing in order to get money from the Government. We are not alarmists, but certainly the eyes of the people should not be closed to actual facts, which are of record, and cannot be truthfully denied. The rebels of the North are dangerous to the South, even now.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A PAPER out in Iowa speaks of Tilden as "the star of reform and besom of perfection."

THERE is not a "straight out" Democrat on the New York Democratic State ticket this year, except one, and he was a Know-Nothing.

THE campaign in Indiana is getting red-hot. The enthusiasm with which the Republican speakers are received presage a brilliant victory next month.

THE new four and a half per cent. loan is being taken with an eagerness that is unprecedented in our history. Yet the Democrats insist that Sam Tilden is needed to "restore the public credit."

COMPLAINT is made by the Chicago *Times*—organ of the Democracy in the Northwest—that Hendricks goes "very light" on the subject of reform. That is not the only trouble. He is very light on everything except stock in water works.

THE late Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* was for "Tilden and Reform," and died; the St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* was for "Tilden and Reform," but now favors Hayes and Wheeler; the New York *World* is for "Tilden and Reform," and is reduced in price and size.

IN HIS speech in Shelby, North Carolina, September 15th, Vance appealed to the old rebels in the following words: "*Remember, that all of our brave Southern heroes who dipped their hands in Union blood, and all their leaders in the South, are for Reform and Tilden.*"

"THAT Ancient Boy in Blue," is what the Democrats call General John A. Dix. This is said with an attempt to disparage him. In their eyes long service such as his may appear ridiculous, but we know how the people in general regard that "Ancient Man in Fraud," Sam. Tilden!

"IRISHMEN! sons of Irishmen, descendants of the kind of heart and affectionate in disposition, think, oh think only with pity and compassion on your colored fellow-citizens. Offer them the hand of kindly help. Soothe their sorrows. *Scathe their oppressors,*"—so wrote Daniel O'Connell, in 1843.

A CAREFULLY prepared list shows that there are upward of five hundred Democrats still holding clerical appointments in the several departments at Washington. Of this number, over three hundred are in the Treasury Department. This does not include the female clerks and employes entertaining rebel sentiments.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) *Pioneer Press:* The solid South is in favor of Tilden. Did ever the soldid South make a mistake in the selection of their agents and tools at the North? Did they make a mistake in Franklin Pierce? Did they make a mistake in James Buchanan? Is it likely they have made a mistake in Samuel J. Tilden?

A TILDENITE paper in this State compares the Union veterans who assembled at Indianapolis, to "monkeys," paraded "just as a showman parades his monkeys and other animals out before the spectators for the purpose of making capital for his pocket." This is a little worse than calling them "tresspassers," as Tilden did.

A LEADING editorial of a column in length, in Tilden's two-cent New York organ, suggests a nervous anxiety on the part of the great reform leader as to what may come out of Spain. The article points out the "serious objections" in international law to the somewhat informal handing over of Bill Tweed, at the request of our authorities. The Boss is dreaded in "reform" circles, just now, more than 45,000 pounds of dynamite.

THE Democratic party has been the champion of every scheme of repudiation, of inflation, and of debasement of the currency which has impaired the credit or soiled the fair name of our country. It is too late a day in our national history for it to claim to be constituted the guardian of our financial honor. To intrust the resumption question to its keeping would be putting the child into the hands of a nurse that would strangle it in its cradle.

IN his speech in Abbeyville, S. C., Gen. GARY told the colored people that they could never expect to rule the white man; that God had made it so and none of us were responsible for our condition. In conclusion, he said that "we must make South Carolina too hot for the carpet-baggers and scalawags; that we must make the shade of the palmetto too hot for them to live under, and that it must be made as deadly as the juice of the upas tree of Java is to the islanders."

ABOU SAM TILDEN.

Abou Sam Tilden. (champion of the right!)
Waked from a troubled dream in great affright,
And saw, within the moonlight of his room,
Making it still with overhanging gloom,
A vision writing in a book of gold,
Exceeding thefts had made Sam Tilden bold;
And to the vision in his room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look that sunk into his soul,
Answered, "The names of those who never stole."
"And is mine one?" said Tilden. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the vision. Tilden then spoke low,
And humbly said, "I pray thee, if you please,
Write me as one who stole in small degrees."

II.

The vision fled and vanished. The next night
It came again, and with a wakening light,
And on the wall, in figures plain it showed,
The names of those who to our country owed,
The most by stealing. And lo the facts,
Showed Abou Sam Tilden led on Income Tax.

DENNY.

THE CARBOLIC DOOR-MAT.

A New Invention to Prevent the Spread of Disease.

One day, while Colonel Bangs was sitting in the office of the *Argus*, writing an editorial about "Our Grinding Monopolies," he suddenly became conscious of the presence of a fearful smell. He stopped, snuffed the air two or three times, and at last lighted a cigar to fumigate the room. Then he heard footsteps upon the stairs, and as they drew nearer the smell grew stronger. When it had reached a degree of intensity that cousel the Colonel to fear that it might break some of the furniture, there was a knock at the door. Then a man entered with a bundle under his arm, and as he did so the Colonel thought that he had never smelt such a fiendish smell in the whole course of his life. He held his nose, and when the man saw the gesture, he said:

"I thought so; the usual effect. You hold it tight while I explain."

"Whad hab you god id thad buddle?" asked the Colonel.

"That, sir," said the man, "is Barker's Carbolic Disinfecting Door Mat. I am Barker, and this is the mat. I invented it, and it's a big thing."

"Is id thad thad smells so thuddering bad?" asked the Colonel, with his nostrils tightly shut.

"Yes, sir; smells very strong, but it's a healthy smell. It's invigorating. It braces the system. I'll tell you——"

"Gid oud with the blabed thig!" exclaimed the Colonel.

"I must tell you all about it first. I called to explain it to you. You see I've been investigating the causes of epidemic diseases. Some scientists think they are spread by molecules in the air; others attribute them to gasses generated in the sewers; others hold that they are conveyed by contagion, but I——"

"Aid you goig to tague thad idternal thig away frob here?" asked the Colonel.

"But I have discovered that these diseases are spread by the agency of door mats. Do you understand? Door mats! And I'll explain to you how it's done. Here's a man who's been in a house where there's disease. He gets it on his boots. The leather is porous, and it becomes saturated. He goes to another house and wipes his boots on the mat. Now every man who uses that mat must get some of the stuff on his boots, and spread it over every other door mat that he wipes them on. Now don't he?"

"Why dode you tague that sbell from udder by doze?"

"Well, then, my idea is too construct a door mat that will disinfect those boots. I do it by saturating the mat with carbolic acid and drying it gradually. I have one here, prepared by my process. Shall I unroll it?"

"If you do I'll blow your braids oud!" shouted the colonel.

"Oh, very well, then. Now, the objection to this beautiful invention is that it possesses a very strong and positive odor."

"I'll bed it does," said the colonel.

"And as this is offensive to many persons, I give to each purchaser a 'nose-guard,' which is to be worn upon the nose while in a house where a carbolic mat is placed. This nose-guard is filled with a substance which completely neutralizes the smell, and it has only one disadvantage. Now, what is that?"

"Are you going to quid and let me breathe, or are you goig to stay here all day log?"

"Have patience, now, I'm coming to the point. I say, what is that? It is that the neutralizing substance in the nose-guard evaporates too quickly. And how do I remedy that? I give to every man who buys a mat and a nose-guard two bottles of 'neutralizer.' What it is composed of is a secret. But the bottles are to be carried in the pocket so as to be ready for every emergency. The disadvantage of this plan consists of the fact that the neutralizer is highly explosive, and if a man should happen to sit down on a bottle of it in his coat-tail pocket suddenly, it might hist him through the roof. But see how beautiful my scheme is."

"Oh, thudder add lightnig! aid you ever goig to quid?"

"See how complete it is. By paying twenty dollars additional, every man who takes a mat has his life protected in the Hopelessly Mutual Accident Insurance Company, so that it really makes no great difference whether he is busted through the shingles or not. Now does it?"

"Oh, dode ask me. I dode care a ced aboud id adyway."

"Well, then, what I want you to do is to give me a first rate notice in your paper, describing the invention, giving the public some general notion of its merits and recommending its adoption into general use. You give me a half column puff, and I'll make the thing square by leaving you one of the mats, with a couple of bottles of the neutralizer and a nose-guard. I'll leave them now."

"What d'you say?"

"I say I'll just leave you a mat and the other fixings for you to look over at your leisure."

"You biserable scoudrel, if you lay wod ob those blasted thigs dowd here I'll burder you od the spod! I wode stad such foolishness."

"Won't you notice it, either?"

"Certainly nod. I wouided do id for ten thousad dollars a lide."

"Well, then, let it alone; and I hope one of those epidemic diseases will get you and lay you up for life."

As Mr. Barker withdrew, Colonel Bangs threw up the windows, and after catching his breath, he called down stairs to a reporter.

"Perkins, follow that man and hear what he's got to say, and then blast him a column of the awfullest blackguardism you know how to write."

Perkins obeyed orders, and now Barker has a libel suit pending against the *Argus.*—*Max Adeler.*

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ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 29, 1876.

The banks of this city yesterday accepted the Governor's proclamation of a legal holiday, and were not open, except to dispose of maturing notes. The day was beautiful and pleasant, and the majority of business houses remained open, and considerable business was transacted. But nothing in the line of banking.

SPASMS IN TRADE.

The money article of the New York *Tribune* says of the spasms in trade:

"Since the panic of 1873 it has been the fashion to usher in each recurring business season with a grand chorus of trumpets, every note from which sounded a promise of an immediate revival of prosperity. It is not necessary to relate how these promises have each proved a delusion and a snare. Trade depends upon the abilities of the great mass of the people to purchase and consume, and the 'bulling' of it puts no dollars, or even dimes, into the pockets of the unemployed wherewith to buy. But that our condition during the past year has made great strides toward a preparation for a gradual and permanent improvement cannot be doubted. Among insolvent individuals and corporations this has proceeded at a gratifying pace, but that there are more yet to come the daily reports of bankruptcies seem to indicate. The production of most articles of manufacture has been reduced to about the capacities of consumption, so that the middleman, now able to do business at a profit, may be less stinted in his personal expenditures. The collapse of the great coal monopoly has been irretrievably accomplished, and besides the immediate effect of giving to consumers cheap coal, it promises to be the beginning of the end of an inevitable (and therefore well done if quickly done) liquidation among corporations which have bridged over embarrassments, through the sale of mortgage bonds of all classes down to a 'blanket.' Taking it all in all, the present season opens for the commercial world with brighter promises than any in four years; but those who look for a return of the active times of ante-panic years will probably be doomed to disappointment."

A GOOD BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Our people feel much more comfortable now than they did a month ago in regard to a revival of trade. The hotels are crowded, the streets are thronged with strangers, the stores have each their full share of customers, and merchants find a ready profit in advertising judiciously. Purchasers from the West and South speak encouragingly of the prospects in their sections, though they do not predict a rapid recovery from the late depression. The heavy crops have restored a feeling of buoyancy, and the only fear now comes from the dread of a violent political disruption in case of the success of the party that brought on the war fifteen years ago —the Democrats. These indications of a marked improvement in trade are most encouraging, and will go far towards a general restoration of financial confidence.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE NEW MINING BOARD.

The newly-organized American Mining Board of New York will hold its first session on Monday next. The list will embrace the prominent San Francisco shares, as well as the securities of all duly approved mining, petroleum, manufacturing and quarrying companies. The Board has a membership of about 250, applications having been made to nearly the amount of 600.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@4%; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $87,000. The customs receipts were $45,000. The clearings were $24,000,000. Sterling was dull at 482½. Gold opened at 109¾, and closed at 110, most of the day's transactions having been at the higher figure. During the greater portion of the day the borrowing rates ranged from 1½ to 4 per cent., but at the close some loans were made that. Governments were dull and steady. In railway mortgages this afternoon Northwest consol gold coupons advanced to 95¾. Union and Central Pacifics were firm. New Jersey Central first new declined to 107½, and Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, to 103. The other issues were generally firm. State bonds were quiet and steady.

The stock market opened ¼ higher than it closed yesterday for Northwest, 5-8 lower for Delaware and Hudson Canal, and ¼ for Delaware, Lackawana and Western. Otherwise there were slight changes. From the opening until about noon the general list was strong and prices advanced ¾@1 1-8, the latter Northwest preferred. The common advanced 1½. In the afternoon stocks were generally better, but towards the close there was some reaction from the highest point. New York Central advanced to 97½, and Harlem closed at 133. Among the Western roads Northwest shares were prominent in dealings, common rising to 35 and preferred to 60. In final sales there was a reaction of ¼ per cent. Lake Shore advanced to 53 3-8 and left off at 53½. St. Paul rose to 28¾ for common and to 59 for preferred, closing at a reaction of ⅛@¼ per cent. Rock Island advanced to 103¾. Western Union was steady at 70. In coal stocks Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined to 73½ regular and 71¾ seller 10. New Jersey Central closed at 36½. Delaware & Hudson declined to 65½. The other changes were slight. The market closed active and steady. The transactions aggregated 158,000 shares, of which 3,400 were New York Central, 29,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Northwests, 2,700 Rock Island, 20,000 St. Pauls, 3,900 Western Union, 32,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14,000 New Jersey Central, and 4,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 118½; 5-20s '65, 113; do. new, 113½; do. '67, 116½; do. '68, 118¾; new 5s, 114½; 10-40s, 114½; do. coupons, 115½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 43; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 25; Missouri 6s, 105¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 33; Mariposa, 3½; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 65; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 59½; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 132½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 41; Panama, 28; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 58½; Illinois Central, 84; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 34½; do. preferred, 59½; C. C. C. & I., 76; New Jersey Central, 36; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 28½; do. preferred, 58½; Toledo & Wabash, 16½; do. preferred, 62; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 10¼; do. preferred, 11½; Chicago & Alton, 97; do. preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 11½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 72½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 15¾; Mariposa, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 4½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 14; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific bonds, 10½; Union Pacific bonds, 106½; Union Pacific land grants, 104½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91¼.

LONDON, September 28.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £190,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 62¾ per cent. £26,000 pounds worth of American eagles were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the United States. Consols 96 5-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, September 28.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,854,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 106f 47½c.

FRANKFORT, September 28.—U. S. new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 28, 1876.

Our merchants and manufacturers generally are in better spirits, in consequence of the recent improvement in business, and it is worthy of notice that a number of the leading articles have an upward tendency. Flour continues firm with an increasing trade, and the same is true of Grain, which is in light stock. In Groceries, trade is fair, and both Sugars and Coffees steady at quotations. Butter and Cheese in good demand and bringing full prices. In Pig Iron there is more doing, and the market firmer but unchanged. Wool continues active at the leading centres, and prices are well maintained.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $4 ₱ bbl to the city and $3 to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 3@3¼; low test, 2½@2¾; Manganese, 6@6½; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 3½@3¾; Flour Spar, 1¾@2; Black Lead, 3¾@4.

APPLES—The supply in our market, although not large is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted, $1@1.50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—There is little or no demand, and the supply, although light is ample for present requirements; quotable at $2@2 per bu.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8½; as to quality; brush that will work up, 6@6½; medium green, 5½@6; red tipped, 5@5½; inferior, hail crooked, 3@3½.

BROOMS—The demand is brisk at the recent decline, and manufacturers report plenty of orders. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1.50
No 2 Hurl do	1.75
No 1 Hurl—parlor do	2.00
No 4 Hurl do	2.50
No 5 Hurl do	2.75
No 3 carpet—velvet finish	3.00
No 4 carpet do	3.50
No 5 Carpet do	4.00
No. 2 Fancy Parlor	4 00
No. 4 Fancy Parlor	4 25
No. 5 Parlor	4 50
Wisps (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1 25@1 50
Toy Brooms	1 25@1 50

BUTTER—Dealers all across in reporting a continued steady demand for fairly prime table Butter at full prices, but that the inquiry for low grades is light and the market dull; it is asserted that a large per centage of the receipts is common in point of quality and condition. Prime to choice solid packed in firkins and tubs, 23@25c; do. roll, 25@28; do. creamery, 33@35. Common to medium grades, 15@20; inferior, 10@13.

CHEESE—The market continues firm at the recent advance, with a steady demand; we now quote at 11¾@12c to the wholesale trade, and 12¾@13 in a jobbing way. The stock of good mild Cheese here is reported small.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 per bbl.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Trade has been more active during the past week or two, and we have advanced our quotations ½c ₱ lb on Sisal Rope.

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
¾ " "	15¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¼ "
Hay, stack and lasher twine	14¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	16½ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	16¾ "
8-and Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	10¾ cts. per lb
¾ " "	11¾ "
½ " "	12¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	13¾ "
Hay ropes and lasher twine	14¾ "

COOPERAGE—Oil Barrel cooperage weak and drooping. Good dry sawed Heading, $40; circled Heading, 21c per sett; bucked and jointed staves, $33@35; best bucked staves, $32; common do, $30; West Virginia long bucked, $24@24. Oil Barrels lower; quotations, $1.23½ city make, $1.40.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report several smallarrivals of Apples within the past few days, but as yet there has been no call for dried fruit of any kind, nor is it likely that there will be for some time to come.

EGGS—The supply although not large is equal to the demand, and prices have not varied much recently, ranging from 18 to 20c.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, with a very fair consumptive demand, but there has been no change in prices for a week past. It is worthy of notice, however, that our Chicago and New York dispatches, of Wednesday, reported both of those markets weaker. Late advices from Great Britain indicate that she will want fully as much, if not more breadstuffs from this country during the present cereal year than the last one, and, upon the whole, the outlook is not near as favorable to those who are operating with a view of lower prices as it was a month or two ago, as the yield of Wheat, neither in this country nor Europe, has not turned out as large as expected.

Red winters	$6.25@6.75 "
Amber Wheat flours	8.00@9.00 "
Spring wheat flours	6.25@6.75 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	7.00@8.00 "
Rye flour	4.50@4.75 "

GROCERIES—Our merchants generally report a fair business, but that there has been no quotable change in prices for several days. Coffee continues firm, not in consequence of any great activity, but the statistical position of the market is exceptionally strong, and holders feel confident of higher prices. Sugars more steadiness, and the market is reported firmer, as compared with a week ago; part of the week. There is a continued steady demand for Teas and Rice, but no change in prices.

RICE.

Carolina	6½@7¾ | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 | Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾@a | Standard Ex C	10¾
Granulated	11¾@a | Ref. Yellow	9¼@10¾
Powdered	11¾@a | N. O.	9¾@10¾
Standard A	11	

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70 | Fair	55 @60
Prime	60 @65 | Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O., Choice	65 | N. O., strictly prime 62
Fair	60 | Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@0 55 | Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	45@0 90 | Oolong	35@85
Imperial	40@a 75 | Souchong	35@75

COPPERAS.

Prime	2½c
Wood finish	3½c
Third Grade	2½c
Loose half a cent less.	

GRAPES—Quoted at last per lb.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork continues steady with a good milling demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; Penna. and Ohio red winter, $1.15 at, 18; do, amber, $1.20@1.22; do white, $1.24@1.25. There is no getting over the fact that the general position of the Wheat market at the present writing is favorable to sellers; however, the strength who predict that a reaction is near at hand. The Oat market is steady with a fair demand and light supply, and prices are fully maintained; 35@37c for mixed, and 38@39 for white. It is thought by some dealers that the receipts and offerings will be freer within the next few weeks, and if so, the market may decline somewhat. Corn is firm in light supply, prices remain about as last quoted; Ear, 53@55, on track; Shelled, 54@57. Rye is in fair demand and steady at 68@69c. Barley quotable at 80@90c per bu.

HAY—Loose from country wagons, $10@15, as to quality and condition. Baled is quoted at $13@15 for No. 1 Timothy, and $10@12 for No. 2. Prairie, $9@11, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran reported easier but unchanged, $11.50@12.50 ton, on track. Middlings in light supply and steady at $20@21. Seconds, shipstuff, $18@15. The receipts have been light for some time past.

NAILS—Winter strained Lard Oil firm at 95. Summer strained unchanged, but nominal; No. 1, 78; No. 2, 60@65c. Miners Oil very firm at the late advance, 57 for yellow, and 60 for white. Carbon still quoted at 22@23c;

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop 35@40c ₱ pair, according to size.

POTATOES—Irish in light supply but unchanged; 65@75c per bu, as to quality. Sweets in good supply and dull; selling at $2@2, per bbl, the outside figure for prime jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Business has commenced to stack off, as it nearly always does at this season of the year, and prices are weak but without quotable change.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	15¾
Do. Canvased	15¾
shoulders Ex S. C.	—
Do. Canvased	10
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—
Do. Canvased	14½
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	@8½
Sugar cured Shoulders	8c
Short Rib Sides	11
Clear Sides	11¾

Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$19.00
Short Cut do	19.00
Lard, prime leaf, tcs 12	
Lard, Ref for summer use in tcs	12½
Do. kbls	13
Do. ½bbls	13½
Do. 5 lb cans	14¼
Do. 3 lb pails	14¾
Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Do. 6 lb do	14¾
Ham Sausage	—

LARD—Steady at 2½c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy seed unchanged at $2.25 ₱ bu. Nothing doing in Flax or Clover seeds.

TALLOW—There is a moderate demand, without any material change in prices; country, 7¾; city, 8¾@8¾c per lb.

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10¾
Do. fancy brands	11
White lead (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	9 @10
Litharge	10 @11
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13
White Dry Lead or French zinc	6½ @7
Zinc paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	3 @4
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall, in bbl. lots	40@42

WOODEN WARE—The demand is usually light at this season of the year, but is fully up to the expectations of manufacturers and dealers. No change in prices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	7 00
No. 3 do	5 00
Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 90
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 75
Tubs, Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do do	2 00
Clothes Pins—₱ box	90c@1 25

WINDOW GLASS—A new card has been adopted, and as will be seen, our manufacturers are now making four qualities instead of two. No change in discounts; 40 and 10 per cent, off for 200 boxes and 40 for a less quantity.

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st qual	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
6 by 6 to 8 by 10	4 75	4 50	4 00	3 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
8 by 16 to 12 by 16	5 75	5 25	4 75	4 00
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 50
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 25
17 by 22 to 20 by 30	7 00	6 75	6 25	5 00
18 by 24 to 20 by 30	8 50	7 25	6 25	No 4 th
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
24 by 30 to 24 by 36	10 50	10 00	8 50	7 00 above 24x
26 by 48 to 30 by 50	11 99	9 00	7 50	30 cut.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

6 by 6 to 8 by 10	8 50	8 50	6 00	5 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 25	7 00	6 10	6 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
8 by 16 to 12 by 17	8 50	8 25	7 25	6 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	9 00	8 50	7 75	7 25
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	9 10	9 00	8 25	7 75
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	11 25	10 00	9 00	8 00
18 by 24 to 20 by 30	12 50	10 50	10 00	No 4 th
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	13 24	11 50	10 50	quality
24 by 30 to 24 by 36	13 25	12 50	11 50	10 above 24x
26 by 36 to 24 by 44	15 00	13 00	12 50	30 cut.
30 by 36 to 30 by 44	16 75	14 00	13 00	
30 by 46 to 34 by 56	17 00	16 00	14 00	
30 by 56 to 34 by 60	17 50	16 50	15 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	22 00	20 00	17 50	
40 by 60 to 40 by 64	29 50	27 50	25 00	
40 by 66 to 40 by 70	37 00	35 00	33 00	

All sizes over 42 inches in length and not making 91 united inches, will be charged in $1 united inches bracket. A additional per cent will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	Sept. 25, 1876.	Sept. 27, 1875.
Wheat	1,685,792	767,311
Corn	609,136	902,272
Oats	259,981	347,854
Rye	103,945	169,324
Barley	398,745	114,994
Total all kinds	3,056,600	2,301,755

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 30,639 bu. wheat, 171,062 bu corn, 46,379 bu. oats, 13,931 bu barley, and a decrease of 12,937 bu. rye.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

NOTE.—In the "grain in store," as published above, No. 2 spring wheat in "St. Louis' elevator (164,693) is included. Said receipts have been declared irregular by the directors, and are not deliverable on contracts.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 28, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	51 cars.	1 cars.	15 cars.	6 cars.
Saturday	24 "	2 "	9 "	5 "
Sunday	37 "	40 "	29 "	13 "
Monday	37 "	63 "	28 "	2 "
Tuesday	7 "	136 "	46 "	28 "
Wednesday	1 "	2 "	4 "	4 "
Thursday	58 "	17 "	40 "	14 "
Total	215 "	262 "	171 "	84 "
Last week	289 "	268 "	165 "	83 "

CATTLE.

The run during the past week, especially of local stock intended to be sold here, was again heavy, 262 cars, but with a full attendance of buyers the market was active, and the demand, especially for butcher cattle, was fully up to the supply. That trade was active was fully demonstrated by the fact that notwithstanding the offerings were large there were but very few shipped on its first hands; we have seen more cattle shipped on on owner's account when there was not one-half the number on sale that there was this week. In regard to prices, however, there was a diversity of views; some salesmen reported common and medium grades lower and prime shipping cattle about the same as last week; others, contended that there was no change in the former and that the latter brought 10@15c more. It is certain there were more high priced cattle sold this week than last, but it should be borne in mind that there was an increased number of prime cattle, and probably, taking quality, a very important matter, into consideration, there was not much difference. Included in the sales of prime beeves were the following: 6 cars of prime, from Kentucky, at 5.30; 3 do. do., 5½; 2 do. fancy Ohios (sold by Jacob Needy) at 5¾; 2 do. do., 5¾; 3 do. do. (sold by Briggs-Dock & Dryden), at 5.65, and 2 cars of good at 5.30. Nearly all the best cattle were bought by Philadelphia buyers, and of the 35 cars bought for shipment to that point, the average price was about 5c. The demand on New York account was slight, and our latest advices from that point are not very encouraging. Philadelphia is, and has been for some time past, our main stand by, and but for the Philadelphia buyers, business here would be less by one-half.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400@1,500 steers	5.25@5.50
Good 1,200@1,300 steers	5.00@5.25
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers	4.00@4.25
Feeding Cattle—900@1,100 lbs	3.75@4.25
Stockers—700@800 lbs	3.25@3.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2.50@3.25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings in point of numbers were about the same as those of the preceding week, and, so far as we could learn, there was not much change in the quality; as usual, a large percentage of the supply consisted of common and medium grades. While the market for all kinds was unfavorable to sellers and prices ruled lower, the decline was greatest on the low grades, as the supply was mainly of that character, and, in addition, there was more inquiry relatively for good stock than the common grades, as there nearly always is. The feeling today, if anything, was a little better under the influence of the rather more favorable advices from New York, but there was no improvement whatever in prices. Lambs were in light supply, and a fair number of good quality, there is reason to believe, could have been disposed of at full prices, 4¾@5c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 93@100 lbs	4.75@5.00
Prime 85@90 lbs	4.50@4.75
Good 78@80 lbs	4.00@4.25
Fair 70@75 lbs	3.50@3.75
Common 70@75 lbs	3.00@3.25
Indianas, according to quality	3.00@3.00

HOGS

The market was a little firmer to-day, owing to the cooler weather and more favorable advices from the eastern markets, but prices are not much changed with yesterday, were 10@15c ₱ cwt higher. The run, as will be seen, was slightly in excess of that of the preceding week, but there is an increasing demand, as there nearly always is at this season of the year, and prices pretty well sustained in consequence.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6.40@6.65
Yorkers	6.75@6.10
Roughs	4.50@5.25

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 28, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	20a 25	Oil, Anise	1.80@3.70
2d select	35a 40	Bergan	3.00@6.00
1st select	40a 45	Cassia	2.00@2.20
Acid, Citric	1.04@1.12	Castor	11 a16
Oxalic	17a 20	Lemon	4.00@4.50
Tartaric	54a 59	Linseed R	50@53 gal
Alcohol	2.72@2.85 gal	Linseed B	55a58 gal
Aloes, cape	22a 25	Neatsfoot	80@1 gal
A Barb	40a 50	Olive	1.25@2.00 doz
Scoot	22		Qts 6.25@6.50doz
Alum	3¼a 4		Pts 3.25@3.50doz
Amm., Aq	7a 11	Orange	3.75@4.00 lb
Carb	21a 23	Origanum	50a80 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22	Pepp'mint	1.40@1.60 lb
Assafœtida	25a 30	Peppermn't	4.30@4.60 lb
Balm, Copaib	55a 60	Sassafras	50@55 lb
Canada	50a 60	Winterg'n	3.75@4.00 lb
Say Rum	2.75@4.00 gal	Pot, Bi Carb	35 lb
Bloodstone	2.75@5.00 lb	Bi Chrom	22@24 lb
Sub nit	2.00@2.25 lb	Bromide	80a 90 lb
Blue Mass	55a60 lb	Chlorate	33a 40 lb
Vitriol	10a11½ lb	Iodid	2.65@2.75 oz
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	2.65a2.75 oz
Brim., Roll	6a 8¾ lb	Root, Gent	8 a12 lb
Flor	5a 8 lb	Rubia	10 lb
Buchu	13a 20 lb	Gin, Jam	24 lb
Calomel Am	1.00a1.08 lb	Ipeca' P	1.40 lb
Camphor	35a 38 lb	Jalap	75a80 lb
Canwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	2.00a2.50 lb
Cantha, Gr	50 lb	" Pow	2.00a2.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar, Hond	55 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar, Mex	2.25 lb
Chlorodyne	80a1.00 lb	Senega	90a1.00 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigella	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng	45 lb
Yellow	90a1.00 lb	" Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Saffron Am	50a 80 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar	41a 44 lb	Epsom	4 lb
Cubebs	18a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Pol	1.60a1.80 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot	1.75 lb	Soda	2¾ 3½ lb
Ether, Nit	38a 46 lb	Seed, Can'y	8¾a9 lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.90 lb
Ext, Log, wal	13¼a14 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal	38a 45 lb	Mustard	12 lb
Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	30a 32 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I	20a 25 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinnev	25 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	40a 50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.00@1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4.10a4.40 lb	Soda Ash	3¼a3½ lb
Iodoform	86 oz	Bi Carb	4½a 5½ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych, Cry	2.35a3.00 oz
Lupulin	2¾a 3¼ lb	Pulv	2.00a2.50 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	20a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	90a1.00 lb	Turpen.spts	42a 45 gal
Carb	45 lb	Vit, Camph	1.15a1.25 oz
Manna, Fla	1.00 lb	Copal	1.00a1.40 ga
Morph, Sul	5.25a5.90oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 gal
Nit. Silver	94 oz	Japan	85a90 gal
Opium	7.60 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4 lb
Powd	10.25 lb	Whiting	1¾a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 28, 1876.

This being a holiday, business was pretty generally suspended here, in the producing regions and at Philadelphia, hence, we are unable to give reliable quotations, as there were no telegrams. The market, however, both for Crude and Refined was reported firm, and the indications are, that a reaction is about to set in. A dispatch from New York reported that market firm with 24¾ bid. There was considerable inquiry yesterday, and the general outlook is better.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $1.25; city make, $1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
G. M. Robinson	National c w	166
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	1,394
Total		1,554

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND A. AND V. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Balt. 504
Standard Oil Co	Do	do 200
American Oil Co	Brough McK & Co	Balt. 1,837
Total		2,165

SHIPMENTS, OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. A. Lee Kee & Son	Warden F & Co	Phila. 335
" P. Reighard	" J. P. Logan	do. 150
Standard Oil Co	Atlantic Ref Co	do. 204
Central R. R. Co	Central R. R. Co	do. 400
Warden & Oxnard	E H Rowley	do. 82
Total		1,209

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Moorhead & Co	4 A. H. Childs & m 6
Nimick & Co & m	5
Total	11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Wilson & Co & w	1 Loomis & C & m 1
Total	2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur & o	8 S. B. & Co & o 1
Lewis & & Fo	1 Phillips & Fur & o 1
Reese G. & W & m	1 Zug & Co & m 3
Caughey & H & m	1 Lewis O. & P & o 41
Lindsay & McC & m	3 McConway T. & Co 2
Total	73

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

J. Thompson & Wk & m	23 Nimick & Co & m 8
Pgh F. & I. Co & m	1 Graff B. & Co & o 3
J. Moorhead & m	2 Spang C. & Co & m 1
Lewis O & P & m	1 Isabella Fur & o 11
Chess S. & Co & m	1 W. Clark & m 3
Lewis D. & Co & m	3 Graff B & Co & o 3
Total	60

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The stock of domestic fleeces continues under good control, and owners generally evince much confidence, full rates in all cases being quite positively insisted upon, and here and there the tendency seems to favor the asking of fancy prices. In short, so far as sellers are concerned, the reports on the market are of the strongest nature, and there is no doubt that for the present it would be useless to attempt negotiations with the expectation of gaining any favors. The demand, however, is not so stimulating as heretofore by any means, and every day seems to show greater caution on the part of buyers. As before noted, the manufacturing interest at the increase of cost have virtually withdrawn, except when the most imperative necessity compels purchases, and the main inquiry has for some time come from the dealers speculating between themselves. A great many of the sales recently reported merely representing a transfer of lots from one hand to another without in reality reducing the accumulation. Buyers, however, begin to find that this does not pay quite so well as early in the month, some of the lots recently taken showing no margin, and the result is a gradual falling away on the demand and a more careful and close selection. It is also found that the condition of affairs on the seaboard has finally so inflated the ideas of interior holders that it is almost useless to approach them with bids which would admit of a margin here, while in California the excitement has carried asking rates almost entirely beyond the bounds of reason, sellers at San Francisco in many cases expecting more in gold there than could be realized at this point in currency, even with the recent additions made to values. Foreign grades are less active at the moment, both held steadily on both clothing and carpet grades.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

All descriptions are held with confidence, the receipts from the west having diminished and the stocks in dealers' hands being reduced to a low figure. A moderate demand prevails from the manufacturers, and many who have been idle for a long time have resumed work. Colorado has been very active, and in consequence the available stock now offering is light. About 700,000 pounds sold at the following prices: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleeces—XX and above, 43@43c; extra 41c, ¾-blood, 40c; ½-blood, 38c; fine unwashed, 34@36c; medium unwashed, 34@36c. Combing—washed fleece, 47@50; unwashed fleece, 35@36. New York, Michigan and Wisconsin—XX and above, 35@37; X, 34@35; ¾-blood, 36@37; ½-blood, 35c. —*Press.*

New England Potatoe Crop.

(Springfield (Mass.) Republican.)

The one crop that has suffered in New England this season is potatoes. Between the drouth and the bug they have had hard times, and the early threatens to be small and prices high. They are held in the market at from $1@1.25 per bu, and are not remarkably good at that. But the means of transportation have become so abundant and intimate and its cost so low, that if any other section of the country has done better with potatoes we shall have to pay importation by rail, and prices will be equalized and not excessive. It is the triumph of modern commerce and intelligence that it is equalizing supplies and prices of everything all over the civilized world. A local want here, whether in labor or food, is no sooner realized than a local supply there comes in to benefit both places and all parties.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are southwest winds and falling barometer, veer suddenly to colder northwest, with rising barometer and partly cloudy weather.

Iron City College, Penn and Sixth St.
Evening sessions commence on Monday, October 2.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An Old Woman Killed by a Buggy.

An old German lady, named Mrs. Selzer, was run over by a buggy, at the corner of Penn avenue and Fifteenth street, last evening, and died at two o'clock this morning. She resided near the place of the accident.

A SMALL RIOT.

A Saloon on Penn Avenue Demolished.

About five o'clock last evening Harry Roberts, Mike Garraty and George Faun went into James McGovern's saloon, No. 631 Penn avenue, and called for drinks. They had no money to pay for them, and a quarrel ensued between them and the proprietor. They went away, but returned shortly, and attacked the saloon with boulders, breaking out all the windows, smashing furniture, and demolishing the bottles in the bar. During the row McGovern struck Faun over the head with a club, inflicting a severe wound. All three of the parties were arrested some time after the occurrence and looked up on a charge of riot.

OUT OF THE WHEEL.

Jurors for Common Pleas No. 2.

The following named persons have been drawn as jurors to serve in Common Pleas Court No. 2 for two weeks, commencing on the third Monday of October:

Enoch Miller, laborer; Sam. Glass, gent; Thomas M. Graham, gent; Geo. T. Frazier, miller; Sam. E. Williams, machinist; P. O'Neil, paver; Horace Gibbons, assessor; Geo. Kretz, carpenter; John Swoger, farmer; Charles H. Kyser, clerk; Wm. Green, plasterer; R. J. Johnson, manufacturer; Geo. Kaiser, gardener; Thomas Grundy, gent; Robert P. McCord, farmer; Richard Theophelus, printer; Thos. J. Walters, boiler; T. J. Patterson, farmer; Jas. Wilson, clerk; Owen Young, gent; Thos. Carroll, blacksmith; Martin Reardon, gent; David Palmer, farmer; Jeff Reineman, teamster; Jno. Ingram, silversmith; Jerome Hangie, shoemaker; H. J. Waite, painter; Jacob Roll, carpenter; John B. Lutz, Sr., gent; Henry Boyd, farmer; Jas. P. Vincent, clerk; John Biddle, farmer; Henry Lance, pumpmaker; Albert Cook, plasterer; Thos. Mention, steel maker; Harry McDonough, farmer; Isaac Kerr, farmer; Fred. Werner, grocer; Jno. H. Scott, bricklayer; L. M. Snowden, tinner; Henry Foreman, bookkeeper; William Morrow, farmer; Jas. Quinton, stone-mason; Philip Newhart, assessor; David Gilmore, miller; Jacob Focer, glassblower; M. M. McDonald, carpenter; Jno. Boyd, farmer; Lafayette Hopkins, blacksmith; Chas. Berk, barber; Adam Meloy, watchman; M. W. Harbison, farmer; Alex. Morrow, farmer; Ed. Aiken, merchant; John G. Sturgeon, farmer; Louis Feilbach, gardener; David Lowry, clerk; Robert Galbraith, grocer; Roger Dougherty, laborer.

ROBBING THE RURALISTS.

One of the Tricks of a Sharper at a Country Fair.

At the Meadville Fair last Friday a man of a very favorable appearance, claiming to represent a large jewelry establishment, drove upon the ground and gathered a crowd about him, offering a two dollar greenback to anyone who would give one dollar and seventy-five cents for it. The offer was readily taken. He then sold the amount he had just received for one dollar, saying that "his object was not to make money, but to advertise his house." This was kept up till but a small fraction of the two dollar note remained, which he generously threw into the crowd. He then offered some rings for sale, saying that he would not sell them for less than twenty cents apiece, but would take as much more as any one chose to give. When he had disposed of his rings in this way, he requested all those who had purchased to hold up their hands. He then refunded their money to them and gave them as much more; those who had paid twenty cents for their rings, received about fifty cents, and those who paid fifty cents, nearly a dollar. He then sold some sleeve buttons in the same way, always returning two dollars for one. Having now whetted the appetite of the crowd and excited their avidity, he displayed some chains, which he said he would not sell for less than two dollars apiece, but, as he said before, he would take as much more as the generosity of the buyer would prompt him to give. The chains were soon disposed of, some giving two dollars, some five, and some even as much as ten and fifteen dollars. When he had accumulated about two hundred dollars he had the impudence to tell his victims that as they seemed to have plenty of money, he thought he would put what he had in his pocket, and he advised those who had any left to do the same. He then lifted his hat, bowed and smiled politely to the crowd, bade them good day, and drove off the grounds, to the utter astonishment of the unsophisticated.

A BOY'S ROMANZA.

The Burglar Tools of the Bank Robbers Discovered at Last—A Complete Outfit for the Purposes Intended—A Thoroughly Digested Plan.

It will be remembered that no regular burglars' implements were found in the Second National Bank building, after the robbers fled last Sunday evening. It was believed, however, that the four men who were outside had the instruments, with the intention of taking them into the bank as soon as it was considered safe, or the men inside were ready for them. That supposition was correct.

Yesterday afternoon two or three boys were playing on the cinder pile at the river bank, near the foot of Wayne street. They noticed the end of a stick like a pick handle sticking out of the cinders. They pulled at it, but it seemed fast, and they began the cinders away from it. To their surprise they found it to be a very heavy iron sledge. They scratched around a little longer, and presently discovered several pieces of jointed iron crowbars. Gathering up what they had found they started up street with their trophies.

AN OFFICER'S TEN-STRIKE.

On their way to their homes they were encountered by an officer, who stopped them and asked them where they had gotten the articles. They told him, and at his request accompanied him to the spot and pointed it out. The officer dug into the cinders a little distance, and in a very short time discovered a number of other instruments and a black oil cloth bag filled with burglars' tools. He immediately conveyed the articles to the office of the Chief of Police, and gave information of the discovery.

The find consists of a complete set of implements necessary for breaking into the vault of a bank.

AN INVENTORY

of the articles is as follows: Three or four large, strong, jointed iron and steel crowbars, one of them being about four feet long and one inch and a half in diameter, besides several smaller bars and levers; several sections of new gum hose, one inch in diameter; a strong, square leather bellows, made to screw fast to the hose and worked by a lever on the top; numerous pieces of half-oval tin, resembling miniature spouting for the eaves of a house, about eight inches long closed at the ends, open on one side, and with a tin tube three or four inches long and of a size to fit in the hose, projecting from the other side; a dozen or more bits and drills of different sizes for boring into iron; several cold chisels; a number of small steel wedges; a bundle of screw threading in rings, made of quarter-inch round steel; a quantity of round gum rings; a large ball of strong twine, or "mule line;" a roll of fuse; a small stout tarred rope; and an iron sledge weighing ten or twelve pounds.

A COMPLETE EQUIPMENT.

These instruments, taken with the braces, bits, saws, and other tools, powder and different articles found in the same building on Sunday night, constitute a full and complete equipment for the operations they intended to make. The intended use of most of the instruments is easily discernible, but that of others can be only guessed at. Every article is of the best quality and most finished workmanship, and the outfit evidently must have cost a considerable sum. If any other evidence was needed, these tools give it, that the attempt was the result of

A WELL MATURED PLAN,

and conducted by old and thoroughly experienced hands. The completeness of the preparations, the coolness and yet carefulness of their operations, and their daring recklessness in escape, prove that they are old hands at the business, and chickens that are not to be caught with chaff; in other words, that their capture is something now beyond the range of probability.

Whether or not the tools were hidden in the cinder bank before the discovery of the men in the bank, or immediately after, is unknown, of course, but it is quite likely they were placed there some time previous to the attempt.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they were used at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Exposition This Week.

Sawyer family Copophone and Swiss Bell Ringers, every evening, and Thursday and Saturday matinees. Grand concerts daily. Balloon ascensions as usual.

Saturday Evening

will be your last chance to hear the Great COPOPHONE at the Exposition. *Children* admitted at 10 cents on Saturday.

SYNODICAL NEWS.

Proceedings of the U. P. Synod of the West—Westminster College and Allegheny Seminary — Offering of Bribes to Students—Consolidation of Beaver Valley and Cleveland Presbyteries Postponed—A Voice Against Popery — Condition of the Church Boards.

The second day's session of the U. P. Synod of the West convened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Rev. W. J. Robinson's church, on Union avenue, Allegheny. It was opened with prayer by the Moderator, after which the roll was called and corrected.

The Committee on Narrative and State of Religion reported that during the past year two congregations were organized, one minister ordained, six installed, four received and eleven dismissed. Six young men were licensed to preach and five received as students of theology. Rev Thos. Bracken, pastor of the congregation at Oil City, died at Niles, Mich., Nov. 8th, 1875. On the state of religion the Presbyteries report nothing of special interest. The committee submitted the following:

Resolved, That we urge upon all our people the importance of a more diligent use of the ordinary means of grace, including the careful study of God's word, attendance upon the public ministry, public and private prayer, and the liberal giving of our means for the support of the gospel, and that for this purpose frequent meetings for prayer and conference be held in our congregations.

Resolved, That the plan adopted by the General Assembly for securing Presbyterial reports on Narrative and State of Religion be adopted by the Synod.

The report was laid over until the afternoon session.

The committee appointed to revise the minutes of the various Presbyteries within the jurisdiction of the Synod, and ascertain if they were neatly and properly kept, submitted reports concerning all except the Detroit Presbytery. They were adopted. Dr. Young, of the Synod of Pittsburgh, and Dr. E. E. Swift, were invited to seats as corresponding members. The report of the Finance Committee, regarding the accounts of the Treasurers of the Synod and of the Theological Seminary, and urging delinquent Presbyteries to contribute to the Synodical fund, was read and adopted.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Education reported in reference to Westminster College that the total enrollment of students last year was 158; that the Faculty performed their duties acceptably and efficiently; that the standard of education was raised both in the classic and scientific departments; that the present year has opened favorably with 135 students, 34 of which are new; that the generosity of New Wilmington have tendered a subscription of $9,000 to the endowment fund on condition that the college shall never be removed from its present location; that the financial condition of the college is not encouraging, the outlay last year having been greater than the income.

Resolutions were recommended directing the Board, first, to consider favorably any proposition the citizens of New Wilmington and vicinity may make with a view to the further endowment of Westminster College; second, that if the citizens fail to evince a becoming interest the Board entertain propositions from other quarters for the transfer of the college; third, that as the terms of office of Revs. H. H. Hervey, J. R. Brittain and John McMichael, Esqs., expires with this meeting they be re-elected, and that the resignation of Rev. J. P. Scott, D. D., be accepted, and that Rev. J. M. French be elected to his room.

In the discussion that followed the reading of this paper Dr. Jeffers, President of Westminster College, made a strong address in advocacy of the claims of that institution. Rev. Collins thought that some action should be taken in the matter of bribe-offering, which is practiced by certain theological institutions in the hope of attracting to them students from U. P. Seminaries. Mr. Collins affirmed that he knew whereof he was talking, and that some colleges are in the habit of sending circulars to U. P. students offering them $200 or $300 to leave their present quarters and enter the others. The speaker condemned this practice in strong terms, pronouncing it nothing more than bribe-offering, an offence of which the law takes cognizance, and saying that in his opinion it has become extensive enough to merit action by Synod. The report of the committee was finally disposed of by the adoption of all the resolutions recommended except the second.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

In addition to the above the Committee on Education submitted the following in relation to the Theological Seminary of Allegheny:

Resolved, That this Synod cordially agree to co operate with the Synod of Pittsburgh in the endowment of a Ministerial Professorship in connection with the Theological Seminary of Allegheny.

Resolved, That Rev. J. N. Dick, D. D., and Mr. Thomas McCance, whose terms of office expire at this meeting, be re-elected, and that the resignations of Rev. J. P. Scott, D. D., and Rev. John A. Wilson, be accepted, and their places in the Board be filled with the names of Rev. W. H. McMillan and Rev. A. G. Wallace, D. D.

The first resolution was adopted, and as regards the second the Moderator called attention to the fact that the rules require the election of directors to be by ballot, instead of by resolution. This being the case the following gentlemen were nominated: Rev. W. H. Kennedy, Rev. W. H. McMillan, Mr. Thomas McCance and Dr. A. G. Wallace. All these gentlemen were elected, the first having thirty votes, the second thirty-four, the third thirty-three, and the fourth thirty-one. Mr. John Dean, Mr. Dodds and Mr. McKittrick each received one vote, and Dr. Jeffers two. Previous to this election Drs. Kerr and Cooper delivered addresses in behalf of the Seminary, and urged its claims upon the attention of every member of the Synod.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary, in reference to an unimportant action of Lake Presbytery, and that of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, pointing out the importance and value of such schools, and urging the cessation of a wasteful resort to them, were read and laid aside for future action. The report of the Committee on Narrative and State of Religion, noted above, was adopted. Three o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, at the next session of the Synod, was appointed for hearing the special order of the day to have a conference of the Boards of the Church.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures recommended, in the matter of the consolidation of the Cleveland and Beaver Valley Presbyteries, that the forces Presbytery be dissolved, and its members, congregations, and property be transferred to the Beaver Valley Presbytery, and that the latter hereafter be known as the Presbytery of Cleveland and Beaver Valley. In the discussion that ensued Rev. J. W. Logue spoke in favor of the adoption of the report, and Rev. John Patterson in opposition to it. Pending action the hour of adjournment arrived, and Synod adjourned until evening, after prayer by Dr. Jeffers.

EVENING SESSION.

Synod convened promptly at half-past seven o'clock, and, after the customary devotional exercises, proceeded to consider the recommendation of the consolidation of Cleveland and Beaver Valley Presbyteries. It was further discussed by Revs. Wallace, Jeffers, Mr. McGraw, Rev. Samuel Kerr, and others. A motion to lay the matter on the table until the next session of Synod was lost by a vote of 17 yeas to 18 nays. Another half hour's debate followed and then all the recommendations were adopted except the one assigning a name. The Moderator for Wallace made a speech urging the adoption of some other name than that of "Cleveland and Beaver Valley," and a gentleman immediately followed him by moving that the action declining to lay on the table be reconsidered. This was carried, twenty voting yea and fifteen nay, and then the matter was postponed for one year.

Presbyteries having, during the past year, licensed young men to preach who have not completed the prescribed course of theological study, the Committee on Bills and Overtures presented the following concerning the matter, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That in all cases when Presbyteries license a young man to preach the gospel before he shall have completed a full course of theological study according to the provisions of our Book of Government and Discipline, they shall be required to state somewhat in detail in their next annual report to the Synod the circumstances which in their judgment rendered such license proper.

A supplementary report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures was in the shape of a series of resolutions, one of which requested of Dr. Jeffers, President of Westminster College, a copy of the address delivered by him on Tuesday night upon the subject of "Catholicism in its Relation to our Public School System" for publication. That resolution, together with the following, were adopted:

THE DEMANDS OF POPERY.

Resolved, That we warn our people against the dangers to their faith and liberty involved in concessions to the demands of Popery.

Resolved, That we encourage the publication and dissemination of documents revealing the true intentions and hostile efforts of Papacy against our schools.

Resolved, That ministers and people should use their best endeavors to maintain the religious character and instruction of our public schools in order that they may accomplish their proper mission.

The Committee on the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions submitted a lengthy report showing that the work that has already been performed is in danger of being lost to the church unless something is done in the way of securing funds to pay the debts that have been incurred and to vigorously prosecute the labors that have been commenced. It is only by such a course that the results already achieved can be permanently secured. The committee presented resolutions to the effect that the missions have reached a point of fruitfulness demands universal and liberal contributions at once to push on the work in the home and foreign fields; that the Christian women of all congregations are asked to assist in the Lord's work by the organization of Womens' Missionary Associations; that Elder's are requested to co-operate by every means in their power by holding Elder's conventions for the consideration of this and other subjects, and by prompt collections in the churches under their care; that the suggestion be approved that the returned missionaries, and Dr. Johnson and Reys. Harvey and Strang, address churches and bring to their attention the imperative needs of the mission fields; that every member of this Synod, minister and elder, be called upon solemnly to pledge himself that he will make a most earnest effort to raise in his congregation within the coming two months its proportion of the sum necessary to pay the debt and meet the current expenses of the Boards. After an address from Rev. Harvey, in which he set forth in strong terms the pressing demands of the Egyptian mission, where he is a laborer, the resolutions were considered *seriatim* and all adopted as submitted except the last one, which was amended so as to instruct Synod to direct each congregation under its care to raise the sum necessary to pay its pro rata share of the indebtedness of these Mission Boards.

In a brief but earnest address Moderator Wallace advocated the abandonment of the Syrian and China Missions, stating that the U. P. church was unable to support them properly and that it should give way to other churches that could and would. He moved that the General Assembly be requested to hereafter restrict its appropriations within the limit of the probable income of the church during the year. The motion was adopted.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION, &C.

Rev. Dr. Jeffers submitted the report of the Committee on Boards of Church Extension, Ministerial Relief, Education and Publication. The Board of Church Extension was commended for its business-like management of its funds. There are fifty-nine congregations in this Synod that do not contribute to it. The work of the Board was commended to the congregations as essential to the life and progress of the Church, and especially to the successful operation of the Home Missions. It was encouraged to continue the energy it has manifested. The report stated that Synod regards with no little gratification the benevolent design and encouraging success of the Board of Ministerial Relief. Ministers were requested to explain the objects of this Board to their congregations, and by exhortation and prayer to strive to increase its usefulness. It was recommended that beneficiaries of the Board be informed by the Secretary that the aid extended them is a matter of justice from the church and not of grace. Regarding the Board of Education the report was a plea in behalf of the part of the Board, and of disappointment on the part of its beneficiaries. The receipts were so astonishingly below the wants of the agency, the efforts in its behalf so unsuccessful, and the need of funds to educate worthy young men so great, that the only recommendation that seemed to the committee to suggest a remedy would be a reorganization of the Board, but this they were not ready to make, notwithstanding they believed that the best interests of the church would be subserved by such a course. The work of the Board of Publication was performed very successfully in the face of financial depression, and its finances are in a good and encouraging condition. The manner in which the funds had been managed was commended to the people as worthy of their confidence and gifts, and the Board was urged to increase the church literature and improve its character.

The Moderator announced the appointment of the following committees: Permanent Committee on Sunday School—D. S. Kennedy, W. F. McConnell, R. F. Ferguson, J. M. Wallace, John Anderson, J. C. Wilson and J. M. French. Permanent Committee on Narrative—W. H. McMillan, H. R. McClelland, W. D. Ewing, J. W. Logue, D. H. Goodwillie, H.H. Harvey and Robert McWatty.

After the transaction of some routine business the Synod adjourned until next year.

THE GRAND PARADE.

Demonstration in Allegheny this Evening—The Order of Formation—Route of Procession—Chief Marshal and Staff.

The following is the programme for the grand Republican demonstration in Allegheny this (Friday) evening, September 29th: First, The Allegheny division, to be composed of all clubs on the North Side, will form on Robinson street, facing north, right resting on Federal. Second, The following formation having been decided on, organizations will form from right to left in the order designated; no club will assume a position in line except under the guidance of a staff officer who will be detailed for that purpose:

First, Fourth ward Pioneers; second, Chief Marshal and Staff; third, Thos. M. Bayne Centennials; fourth, clubs outside city; fifth, Sixth and Ninth wards; sixth, Third ward; seventh, Second ward; eighth, Grand Central Battalion; ninth, Fifth ward; tenth, Y. M. Republican Club; eleventh, Fourth ward; twelfth, Boys in Blue; thirteenth, Eighth ward; fourteenth, Allegheny Veteran Club. The column to move promptly at 8 o'clock. Third, the Chief Marshal will be designated by buff sash; the Chief of Staff red; the Assistant Adjulant General blue.

The aids white, worn from right to left, and will also adopt buff sash, white hat and white gloves, and report promptly at seven o'clock P. M., at the corner of Robinson and Federal streets.

ROUTE.

Up Lacock to Main, to Pine; countermarch on Main to Chestnut, to Madison, to Third, to Cedar, to North avenue, to Federal, to Jackson, to Fremont, to Pennsylvania avenue, to Allegheny avenue, to Franklin, to Market, to Locust, to Beaver avenue, to Sheffield, to Manhattan, to Rebecca, to School, to Lacock, to Federal and dismiss.

Citizens along the route are requested to illuminate.

Chief Marshal, A. H Voegtly; Chief of Staff, John Megraw; A. A. G., W. Caldwell; Aids, Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Wm. B. Rogers, Walton Woolsey, Maj. W. W. Tyson, G. A. Steiner, Wm. Bellstein, E. Eisenbeis, W. Greenwald, Jacob Vetter, Wm. Wettach, Jos. Loutner, John Hershenrother, Fred. Altvetter, Thos. Christy, Fred Beilstein, Capt. W. C. Cooke, Samuel Hastings, J. P. Beilstein, Alfred Holmes, Peter Moul, A. Ohnler, Daniel Schmidt, John Hoede, H. Gerwig, Jr., W. H. Graham, H. M. Long, P. Wilhelm, G. Redenback, Simon McRoberts, J. H. Stottz, R. M. Blair, Chas. H. Hartman, Hugh Fleming, Gilmore, Samuel McKelvey, William Slack, C. Rudolf, I. T. Schudy, Charles Sheifer, Charles Goetman, John Voegtly, Jr., Peter Watters, J. Matzig, Jacob Beckert, Fred. Beckert, A. Gerwig, Jr., Charles Thier, John Swoger, Fredericks, W. D. Boice, John Dalzell, Theo Myler, Captain Simon Drum, James McBrier, J. C. Patterson, J. O. S. Golden, Alf. Slack, Wm. Heagy, G. Diefenbach, H. Landis, J. Maier, Jr., J. Phillip Smith, Dan. Pfeifer, H. Herman, H. Leyman, R. McDonough, James Orr, F. Gwinner, W. Kroegher, E. Armstrong, J. T. Livingston, W. J. Kountz, S. D. Hubley, E. Yeager, Captain B. F. Jennings, Major A. J. Pentecost, J. P. Gregg, Jr., John Fairman, Abe Patterson, M. G. Clark, W. S. Haselton, S. C. Grier, J. D. White, L. P. Stone, Fred. Thomas, Charles Geyer, M. Jenkins, Asd. Steffin, Jr., J. A. McLaughlin, Daniel Davis, Thomas Phillips, John Richards, Thomas Jones, I. N. Patterson, J. M. Lidle, Leon Lacock, D. Dallas, Henry C. Bird, R. Thorn, W. Keown, F. A. M. Krepps, A. T. Gilleland, W. S. Hornish, W. J. Walker, G. Shaffnet.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Hans Crummy et al. to David S. Mills, March 31, 1876; one acre in Hampton township.....$1,000
Modern Building Association and Improvement Trust Company to Mrs. Amelia Fastmann, September 21, 1876; five lots in O'Hara township.....$401
David Fall and H. T. Wood to Robert Miller, July Term, 1876; one lot in Sixth Ward, city of Allegheny.....$50
Peter J. Urling and wife to Mrs. M. B. McConnell, September 23, 1876; two lots in Indiana township.....$240
J. W. Campbell to Alberta M. Bailes, February 26, 1874; one-half lot in McKeesport.....$2,300
Watson Whitfield to Jacob Bowman, August 14, 1876; one lot in Sixteenth ward, city.....$725
W. S. Miller, trustee, to Patrick Gillespie, September 14, 1876; two lots in South Fayette township.....$200
Ma y Jane Coats to Annie Jamison, June 1, 1874; one lot in Sixth ward, city of Allegheny.....$1,000
Mary E. Canter et al. to George Y. Downsap, August 12, 1876; one-half of lot in Twenty-eighth ward, city.....$1
George Y. Downsap et ux. to David Canter, August 2, 1876; one lot in Twenty-eighth ward, city.....$1
Theodore Mokrans and wife to A. A. Logan, September 12, 1876; two lots in the Sixteenth ward, city.....$1,000
Deed Poll. R. H. Fife to Samuel McCrickard, September Term, 1876; one lot in third ward, city of Allegheny.....$1
Christian Wiggering et ux. to Daniel S. Funk, September 2, 1876; one lot in McKeesport.....$500
Quit claim deed, John T. Woods to Eliza J. Jones et al., July 26, 1876; one lot in Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh.....$1
Harvey Miller, assignee of Thomas Neely, to Samuel Caskey, May 4, 1876; one lot in Sixth ward, city.....$2,600
Samuel R. Caskey et ux. to Eliza J. Jones et al., July 25, 1876; one lot in Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh.....$1
Jas. G. McKnight et ux. to Josephine Erienstein; one lot in Thirty-sixth ward, city.....$500
Peter Connelley et ux. to Charles F. Witman, September 26, 1876; one lot in Fourteenth ward, city.....$2,000

Pennsylvania's Day.

Yesterday being the day set apart for our State to visit the Centennial, the people of the Smoky City took advantage of the holiday and cheap fare. There is no city in the State whose display would compare with our own in numbers and fine appearance. Much of the latter, however, is due to the fact that many of the gentlemen of the party first visited the extensive hat house of Fleming & Oplevee, 139 Wood street, where they were supplied with new head dresses of the best to be found in the city and at very reasonable prices. This firm is acknowledged to be introducers of fashions in this market, and at all times keep a very large and choice stock on hand.

Visitors to Our Exposition

are all delighted with the Sawyer Family's performances. The Bell Playing and Copophone astonish all who listen. *Children* will be admitted Saturday at 10 *cents*.

"Jerusalem as It Was and Is."

Two grand paintings at the Exposition to-day.

Our People

will certainly make a great mistake if they miss hearing the *Bells and Copophone* at the Exposition.

Exposition This Week.

Sawyer family Copophone and Swiss Bell Ringers, every evening, and Thursday and Saturday matinees. Grand concerts daily. Balloon ascensions as usual.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meeting in West Elizabeth.

At a meeting held Wednesday evening by the Welsh Marching Club of the South Side, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, the following officers were elected: M. H. Morgan, President; John Walters, Vice President; Thomas E. Powell, Secretary; Ivor W. Jones, Assistant Secretary; William Williams, Treasurer; John E. Thomas, Captain, Isaac W. Jones, First Lieutenant; David Bowen, Second Lieutenant; John H. Jones, Third Lieutenant; John E. Davies, Orderly Sergeant; Daniel D. Davies, leader of the glee club.

The Minute Men of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, will be the recipients of a beautiful silk flag this evening, the present of the Republican ladies of the ward. The flag will be presented to the club at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, by Gen. James S. Negley on behalf of the ladies, after which there will be a parade.

Mr. P. C. L., a conductor or train agent on the Pennsylvania railroad sends the following "straw": On the day express, which left Pittsburgh on the 25 inst., with eight coaches, there were four added at Harrisburg, making twelve coaches in all, following Harrisburg a vote was taken on the Presidential question with the following result: Hayes, 161; Tilden, 100; Cooper, 6. In the vote there were fourteen States represented, viz: Maine, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa Illinois, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Georgia, Delaware and Virginia—New York gave Hayes 35, Tilden 9.

MEETING AT WEST ELIZABETH.

On Wednesday evening last the Republican clubs between McKeesport and Monongahela City assembled in mass meeting in the borough of West Elizabeth. The McKeesport club chartered the steamer Elizabeth for the purpose of transportation to the place of meeting. She carried the McKeesport marching club, numbering 187 men, fully uniformed and equipped, under command of Captain Jenkins, the McKeesport Glee Club, the S. H. Mofiman Drum Corps, and about one hundred citizens. The evening was bright and clear, rendering the trip on the river most delightful. The boys woke the echoes far and wide, by singing "Marching Through Georgia." The McKeesport club was the largest at the meeting, and attracted much attention.

Captain Denny O'Neil, with his mounted club, numbering forty men fully uniformed and equipped, marched from Jefferson township to West Elizabeth. This club presented a fine appearance, and it is to be hoped they will take part in our approaching parade. The Elizabeth club, under command of Captain Thomas Daft, was brought over from Elizabeth borough. This club is composed of one hundred and sixteen men, and contains in its ranks many of the best citizens of the borough. The Elizabeth glee club and the Elizabeth martial band accompanied the marching clubs.

The visiting clubs were received on the river bank by the West Elizabeth club, numbering sixty men, under command of Captain Shoaf, of the West Side, and by the colored club of Captain Phillips, numbering upwards of forty men. These last clubs were attended by the "Walton Blue (brass) Band," and by the J. N. O'Neil, Fourteenth Amendment (brass) band."

Before parading through the town the clubs were drawn up in line on the river bank. The moon in a cloudless sky and the calm surface of the Monongahela reflecting the light of the moon and of the torches, added much to the beauty of the scene. The clubs, all uniformed and presenting fine appearances, marched through the streets of the town to the open space between the depot and the Walton House. Here a meeting was organized with the following officers, viz: President—George Dickey. Vice Presidents—George Mickey, William Leek, J. P. Vance, John A. Newton, S. B. Chamberlin, David H. Lynch, Alexander Walker, Isaac Large, Josiah Speer, J. W. Weddell, R. B. Graham, W. E. Harrison, A. B. O'Neil, J. M. Parkinson, Denny O'Neil, William Jones, George W. Gray, Samuel Huffman. Secretaries, Wm. Bradley, W. H. Lynch, J. P. Haney, T. J. Weddell, B. B. Coursin, Wm. West.

After songs by the Glee clubs and music by the bands, the President introduced Major Errett, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He spoke briefly of the issues of the campaign and was listened to attentively.

John S. Robb and John S. Lambie, Esqs., followed Major Errett in speeches of considerable length. The audience was good natured and greeted the points and hits made by these gentlemen with loud cheering. The meeting was a perfect success, and every person who came from Elizabeth yesterday report that it has had a very good effect.

The County Republican Executive Committee meets this afternoon at two o'clock.

Ingersoll's speeches are in demand. They can be had at Republican headquarters.

See the advertisement elsewhere of the Republican meetings this evening.

The Republican torchlight procession in Allegheny city, this evening, promises to be a fine affair. Besides all the Allegheny clubs, there will be a fair turn out of clubs from between the rivers and from the South Side. Chief Marshal Felix C. Negley, of the South Side division, has appointed as additional aids for the North Side demonstration, Samuel W. Lee, John L. Vaughn, William C. Engels and Lieut. Hamilton. They will report to the Chief Marshal at the south end of the Monongahela bridge at seven P. M.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD DEMONSTRATION.

On to-morrow (Saturday) evening, September 30, the Eighteenth ward, this city, will present to the marching club of the ward a stand of colors, and they respectively invite the ladies, marching clubs and citizens generally to participate on the occasion. The Eighteenth ward Club will meet the clubs of Verona, Sharpsburgh and vicinity at the Sharpsburg bridge at seven P. M., and march with them down Butler street to Forty-fourth street, and across to the Allegheny side of the city. The procession will then form on Butler street and march up Butler street to the stand near the Eighteenth ward shool house, when the colors will be presented by Judge D. Hagus, on behalf of the ladies, and received by David Kirk, Esq., on behalf of the club. The procession will then reform and march up Butler street to Morning Side, to Stanton avenue to Butler street, and disband. All the citizens on the route are requested to illuminate.

The First ward Republican club will be presented, this evening, at No. 20 Third avenue, with a beautiful stand of colors, after which they will proceed to Allegheny City to join the parade.

The Republicans of the third district, Seventh ward, Allegheny, met at John Rummell's, East street, last evening, and organized a marching club. The following officers were elected: President, John Buistein; Vice President, Charles Kaerner; Treasurer, Val. Ludwig; Captain, John Lawrence; First Lieutenant, A. J. Price; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Wellins. Over one hundred persons signed the roll.

A meeting of Republicans of the Thirteenth ward was held at the school house on Center avenue, last evening, to perfect the organization of the marching club—the Thirteenth ward Invincibles, first organized in 1872. Mr. John Harrison was chosen chairman, but in his absence Mr. C. P. Duff presided. He made a few telling remarks on taking the chair, urging every Republican to do his duty and vote for the whole ticket, from President and Congressman down. At the close of Mr. Duff's remarks, a roll was opened for the addition of new members to the marching club, and twenty-five names were secured. A meeting of the club will be held at the headquarters, corner of Webster avenue and Kirkpatrick street, on Monday evening next. The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening, at the same place.

There will be a meeting of the Vigilance Committees of the several districts of the Thirteenth ward this evening, at which the names were secured. A meeting of the club will be held at the headquarters, corner of Webster avenue and Kirkpatrick street, on Monday evening next. The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening, at the same place.

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FALL NOVELTIES

Now Open at Hugus & Hacke's.

Our various departments are now replete with all the novelties for the present and approaching season. We direct special attention to our complete stock of Black Dress Silks, all of the most celebrated brands, and the wear of which we guarantee. Also 250 new shades plain colored Silks, from $1.25 to $2.50 per yard. Also the best bargains we have ever offered in Silk Goods, being less than last season's prices, notwithstanding the great advance. We offer extra good value in Black and Colored Cashmeres, and an immense assortment of all the new styles of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Saques and Shawls.

We have now open and will continue to receive, during the season, specialties in French and Berlin Cloaks and Saques, which we will to sold at lower rates than ever before. Flannels, Blankets, Linens and general housekeeping Dry Goods. Our stock of these is always the largest, and our prices the lowest.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.
GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

At the Exposition

To-night, Copobone and Bell Ringers. Balloon ascention in the afternoon.

At $2.50.

Men's Calf Boots. 38 Fifth avenue, sign of the World.

Next to a loving heart, I prize
A lovely mouth,
Whose breath is sweet as evening breeze,
From balmy South,
So, darling, well I know you won't
Forget to use your SOZODONT.

The Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street,
Cheapest in the world.

"Jerusalem as It Was and Is."

Two grand paintings at the Exposition to-day.

Our People

will certainly make a great mistake if they miss hearing the *Bells and Copophone* at the Exposition.

The Eagle Shoe Store.
85 Smithfield street,
Cheapest in the world.

Exposition This Week.

Sawyer family Copophone and Swiss Bell Ringers, every evening, and Thursday and Saturday matinees. Grand concerts daily. Balloon ascensions as usual.

A SIGNAL VICTORY.

The Success of Messrs. Evans, Dalzell & Co—The Crescent Tube Works Gets Away with all Competitors—An Award that Reflects Credit on Pittsburgh Manufactures.

Our Smoky City carried off a fair share of the honors in the awards made by the Judges at the Centennial Exposition, but in no instance was our triumph quite so complete as in the case of the award to the Crescent Tube Works, Messrs. Evans, Dalzell & Co., proprietors. There was exhibited from this establishment a varied assortment of wrought iron pipe, oil well tubing, &c., similar to that which has been exhibited at our home Exposition. The firm entered their wares for competition and the result is set forth in a telegram received yesterday from the official headquarters on the Exposition grounds which gives the decision of the judges in favor of the Crescent Tube Works, as follows:

"First degree award, medal and diploma, for Boiler, Oil Well, Artesian and Lap-Welded Wrought Iron pipe."

Further information subsequently received showed this award to be the more significant from the fact that it was the only one made on that class of goods—the Crescent thus sweeping the field.. Our manufacturers have rarely achieved such a signal triumph. The contest was exceedingly sharp, and all the leading establishments of Lowry street, from Branch to Roessler streets. Also, for the grading of Grant street. The remonstrance against the grading and paving of a portion of Sassafras lane was received and placed on file. The profile of the grade of Harrison street was presented and ordered to be reported to Councils.

Mr. Wilson stated that there was considerable complaint against the Widows' Home, on Irwin avenue, whose building extends four or five feet out on the pavement, and for the removal of which from the avenue they have already received damages, collected from the other property holders on that street. It was stated that the money received for the removal of this wing of the building had been expended in the erection of a row of new dwelling houses. The City Solicitor was directed to take such legal steps as are necessary to have the obstruction removed from the sidewalk at once.

The committee was notified that the work of grading and paving McClure avenue had been completed and that the contract is ready to be turned over to the city. It was agreed to visit the avenue on Saturday afternoon and examine it.

Adjourned.

STREET AFFAIRS.

Improvements on the Highways of Allegheny—Complaint Against the Widow's Home—McClure Avenue Completed.

A meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. Golden presiding. Street Commissioner Hainna was directed to place a sewer drop in front of Young & Booth's brewery, in the First ward. City Engineer Davis was instructed to prepare a profile of the grade of Superior Run avenue. The contract for grading and paving Race street, formerly Middle alley, was awarded to McNaughter & Co. for the sum of $2,803.54. Street Commissioner